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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Inman Mail Steamship City of London.

The Disestablishment Debate in the British Parliament.

Interesting Speech of Mr. Froude on Education in England.

The Inman steamship *City of London*, which left Liverpool March 24, and Queenstown March 25, arrived at this port yesterday with news later by two days than that already at hand. The purser of the *City of London* will accept our thanks for courtesies.

On March 23 the Emperor NAPOLEON presided at the Council of State, on which occasion he delivered the following address: "It is the duty of the Government resolutely to satisfy a just desire for improvement, and firmly to repress all subversive theories, which are both unlawful and culpable. Many improvements have already been effected, but when the hidden wounds of the most prosperous people are probed, beneath an appearance of prosperity, many undeserved cases of distress are discovered. Great problems still remain to be solved, and their solution requires the coöperation of the whole intellect of the country. The suppression of the system of workmen's books, (*livrets*,) will complete a series of measures in favor of the working-classes. I do not anticipate being able to overcome all prejudices and disarm all ill-feeling. I do not reckon upon increasing my popularity, but I hope to acquire fresh energy to resist evil passions, when all useful improvements have been effected. Where everything has been done order can be maintained with more authority, since power will then lean on reason, and satisfaction be given to the public conscience."

The French Press intends to come out very strong at the forthcoming general election. Not less than twenty-one journalists have announced their intention of "soliciting the suffrages of their countrymen." Prevost Paradol (*Debats*) is put up for the Bouches-du-Rhone, Henri Rochefort (*Lanterne*) for Paris, Lavertujon (*Gironde*) for Bordeaux, Leon Say (*Debats*) for Versailles, Gueroult (*Opinion Nationale*) and Jules Ferry (*Temps*) for Paris, Frederick Morin for Lyons, Viscount Keratry (*Revue Moderne*) for Finisterre, Clement Duvernois (*Peuple*) for the Upper Alps, Dreolle (*Public*) for the Gironde, Cassagnac (*Pays*) for the Gers, Cacheval-Clarigny (*Presse*) for the Pas de Calais, and Pelletan (*Tribune*) for Paris. The other names are utterly unknown to fame.

The *Moniteur*, of March 23, makes official announcement that a mixed commission is to meet in Paris to investigate the economical situation of France and Belgium, as far as regards their commercial and industrial relations, and also to examine the railway convention. Such are the exact bases of the work intrusted to the commission. Its deliberations will relate equally to the commercial and industrial relations of the two countries, and to the cessions of the railways recently projected.

The death is announced of the Mexican General ALMONTE, of Mme. DE LAVALETTE, wife of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and an American by birth; of M. JEAN ARMENGAUD, a man of great learning and a prominent *litterateur* and art critic; of the brothers GOUET, one of whom, an historian and literary man, committed suicide beside the deathbed of the other; and of Baroness WYLLIE, widow of General WYLLIE, A. D. C. to the Duke of Wellington, and formerly *grande maitresse* to Queen AMELIE of Greece.

The text of the demand for interpellations, presented by M. PICARD and others, and which has been authorized by the bureaux of the French Legislative Body, is as follows: "We ask to call the attention of the Government to the necessity of applying in future to the provisions of the decree of Feb. 2, 1852, intended to protect the liberty of elections, and especially article 38, which prohibits gifts and promises of money or other effects on condition of giving or procuring a vote, and which doubles the punishment fixed by the law, if the delinquent is a public functionary; also article 39, relating to acts of violence or menaces against an elector, and article 40, which punishes those who, by means of false news, calumnious reports, or other fraudulent manœuvres have deceived or influenced the voters."

King VICTOR EMANUEL received in Florence, March 23, a Neapolitan deputation, who presented His Majesty with a civic golden crown, and an address signed by 16,000 persons of all classes of the City of Naples, in honor of the anniversary of His Majesty's accession to the throne.

On March 24 the Committee was to lay before the Spanish Cortes the draft of the new Constitution. It was stated that the bases of this Constitution are—a Monarchical Government, two Chambers, a Senate and a Congress. The Senators are to be elected by the Provincial Councils—four from each Province—for a term of twelve years; the Deputies are to be elected for three years, by universal suffrage. The King is to reign for eighteen years. A majority of the Committee are favorable to the separation of the Church and State. The minority propose that the Roman Catholic religion shall be the State creed, but with toleration for other confessions. Liberty of the Press and the right of public meeting to be guaranteed.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

Interesting Speech of Mr. J. A. Froude, the Historian, on his Installation as Rector of St. Andrew's University.

On March 19, Mr. J. A. FROUDE, the historian, was installed as Rector of the University of St. Andrew's, in the library-hall of St. Mary's College, in presence of a large assemblage of students and the public.

Principal TULLOCH (who presided) opened the proceedings by offering up a Latin prayer. He then announced that on the 26th of November last Mr. FROUDE had been duly elected Rector of the University.

The oath having been administered to Mr. FROUDE, he was invested with the robe of office amid loud cheers.

Principal TULLOCH then stated that at a meeting of the Senatus Academicus, held on the 13th inst., they had resolved to confer on Mr. FROUDE the degree of Doctor of Laws, and he had now the honor to present him with the diploma of graduation. The University was proud to enroll on its list of honorary graduates a name so distinguished as that of Mr. FROUDE.

Dr. FROUDE, who was received with much cheering, began his address by acknowledging the honor so spontaneously and generously bestowed upon him. He referred to the story of JOHN KNOX, as a galley-slave, prophecying, when looking at St. Andrew's from the sea, that he would yet glorify God in that place, and said that if when he read this anybody should have told him that he also should one day come to St. Andrew's and be called on to address the University, he should have listened with more absolute incredulity than KNOX's comrade listened to that prophecy. Yet, continued Dr. FROUDE, inconceivable as it would then have seemed, the unlikely has become fact. I am addressing the successors of that remote generation of students whom KNOX at the end of his life "called round him" in the yard of this very college, "and exhorted them," as JAMES MELVILLE tells us, "to know God and stand by the good cause, and use their time well." It will be happy for me if I, too, can read a few words to you out of the same lesson book; for to make us know our duty and do it, to make us upright in act and true in thought and word, is the aim of all instruction which deserves the name, the epitome of all purposes for which education exists. Every one admits this in words. It has become a cant now a days to make a parade of noble intentions; but when we pass beyond the verbal propositions our guides fail us, and we are left in practice to grope our way to guess it as we can. When we pass to our larger interests—to those which concern us as men—to what KNOX meant "by knowing God and standing by the good cause"—I suppose there has been rarely a time in the history of the world when intelligent people have held more opposite opinions. The Scots to whom KNOX was speaking understood him well enough. They had their Bibles as the rule of their lives. They had broken down the tyranny of a contemptible superstition. They were growing up into yoemen, farmers, artisans, traders, scholars or ministers, each with the business of his life clearly marked out before him. Their duty was to walk uprightly by the light of the Ten Commandments, and to fight with soul and body against the high-born scoundrelism and spiritual sorcery which were combining to make them again into slaves. After quoting a sentence from M. FONTENAY regarding the Scottish aristocracy of KNOX's time, Dr. FROUDE proceeded: To free Scotland from the control of an unworthy aristocracy, to bid the dead virtues live again, and plant the eternal rules in the consciences of the people, this, as I understand it, was what KNOX was working at, and it was comparatively a simple thing. It required no special discernment to see into the fitness for government of Lords like those described by FONTENAY, or to see the difference as a rule of life between the New Testament and a creed that issued in Jesuitism and the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. The truth was plain as the sun. The thing they wanted was courage—courage in common men to risk their skins, to venture the high probability that before the work was done they might have their throats cut, or see their houses burnt over their heads. Times are changed; we are still surrounded by temptations, but they no longer appear in the shape of stake and gallows. They come rather as intellectual perplexities on the largest and gravest questions which concern us as human creatures; perplexities with regard to which self-interest is perpetually tempting us to be false to our real convictions. The best that we can do for one another is to exchange our thoughts freely; and that, after all, is but little. Experience is no more transferable in morals than in art. Action is the real teacher. Instruction does but prevent waste of time or mistakes; and mistakes themselves are often the best teachers of all. In every accomplishment, every mastery of truth, moral, spiritual, or mechanical,

> "Necesse est
> Multa diu concreta modis inolescere miris,"

our acquirements must grow into us in marvelous ways—marvelous, as anything connected with man has been, is, and will be. Following the train of thought suggested by the purpose for which his hearers were assembled, he said: We will consider the stock in trade, the moral and mental furniture, upon which you will start upon your journey. In the first place, you are Scots; you come of a fine stock, and much will be expected of you. If we except the Athenians and the Jews, no people so few in number have scored so deep a mark in the world's history than you have done. No people have a juster right to be proud of their blood. I suppose if any one of you were asked whether he would prefer to be the son of a Scotch peasant or to be the heir of an Indian Rajah with twenty lacs of rupees, he would not hesitate about his answer. We should none of us object to the rupees, but I doubt if the Scot ever breathed who would have sold his birthright for them. Well, then, *noblesse oblige*; all blood is noble here, and a noble life should go along with it. It is not for nothing that you here and we in England come, both of us, of our respective races; we inherit honorable traditions and memories; we inherit qualities inherent in our bone and blood, which have been earned for us, no thanks to ourselves, by twenty generations of ancestors; our fortunes are now linked together for good and evil, never more to be divided; but when we examine our several contributions to the common stock the account is more in your favor than ours. More than once you saved English Protestantism; you may have to save it again for all that I know, at the rate at which our English parsons are now running. You gave us the STUARTS, but you helped us to get rid of them. Even now you are teaching us what, unless we saw it before our eyes, no Englishman would believe to be possible—that a member of Parliament can be elected without bribery. For shrewdness of head, thorough-going completeness, contempt of compromise, and moral backbone, no set of people were ever started into life more generously provided. You did not make these things; it takes many generations to breed high qualities either of mind or body; but you have them; they are a fine capital to commence business with, and, as I said, *noblesse oblige*. Passing to the second portion of their equipment, education, there was, he said, no occasion to tell a Scotchman to value it. On this, too, they had set an example which England was beginning to imitate. He only wished their prejudices and jealousies would let them imitate it thoroughly. In the form of their education, whether at the parish school or here at the University, there was little to be desired. It was fair all round to poor and rich alike. They had broken down, or never permitted to rise, the enormous barrier of expense which makes the highest education in England the appendage of the wealthy. Whether the subject to which the best years of boyhood and youth continued to be given were the best in themselves, whether they should be altered or added to, or, if so, in what directions, were questions all the world was busy with. Education, continued he, is on everybody's lips. Our own great schools and colleges are in the middle of a revolution, which, like most revolutions, means discontent with what we have, and no clear idea of what we would have. You yourselves cannot here have wholly escaped the infection, or, if you have, you will not escape it long. The causes are not far to seek. On the one hand, there is the immense multiplication of the subjects of knowledge, through the progress of science and the investigation on all sides into the present and past conditions of this planet and its inhabitants; on the other, the equally increased range of occupations among which the working part of mankind are now distributed, and for one or other of which our education is intended to qualify us. It is admitted by every one that we cannot any longer confine ourselves to the learned languages, to the grammar and logic and philosophy which satisfied the seventeenth century. Yet, if we try to pile on the top of these the histories and literatures of our and other nations, with modern languages and sciences, we accumulate a load of matter which the most ardent and industrious student cannot be expected to cope with. It may seem presumption in a person like myself, unconnected as I have been for many years with any educational body, to obtrude my opinion on these things. Yet outsiders, it is said, sometimes see deeper into a game than those who are engaged in playing it. In everything that we do or mean to do, the first condition of success is that we understand clearly the result which we desire to produce. The house-builder does not gather together a mass of bricks and timber and mortar, and trust that somehow a house will shape itself out of its materials. Wheels, springs, screws and dial-plate will not constitute a watch, unless they are shaped and fitted with the proper relations to one another. I have long thought that to educate successfully you should first ascertain clearly, with sharp and distinct outline, what you mean by an educated man. Now, our ancestors, whatever their other shortcomings, understood what they meant perfectly well. In their primary education and in their higher education they knew what they wanted to produce, and they suited their means to their ends. They set out with the principle that every child born into the world should be taught his duty to God and man. The majority of people to live, as they always must, by bodily labor; therefore every boy was as early as was convenient set to labor. Besides this—but not, you will observe, independent of it—you had in Scotland, established by KNOX, your parish schools, where he was taught to read, and if he showed special talent that way he was made a scholar of and trained for the ministry. But neither KNOX nor any one in those days thought of what we call enlarging the mind. A boy was taught reading, that he might read his Bible and learn to fear God and be ashamed and afraid to do wrong. Dr. FROUDE proceeded to show that the school-system of the United States, which taught the young never to rest contented, but to struggle forward in never-ending competition, answered its purpose in a new and unsettled country, but could not be found permanent. It was no such notion as this that KNOX had before him when he instituted the parish schools. In England, the object of the parish schools was answered by Church catechizing and the Sunday school, and in both countries the children were made to understand that they would have to answer for the use that they made of their lives. And in both countries, by industrial training, they were put in the way of leading useful lives if they would be honest. The essential thing was that every one who was willing to work should be enabled to maintain himself and his family in honor and independence. In the education of a scholar the same principle was applied.

There were two ways of being independent. If you require much you must produce much. If you produce little you must require little. Those whose studies added nothing to the material wealth of the world were taught to be content to be poor. The thirty thousand students who gathered out of Europe to Paris to listen to ABELARD did not travel in carriages, and they brought no portmanteaus with them. They carried their wardrobes on their backs. They walked from Paris to Padua, from Padua to Salamanca, and they begged their way along the roads. The laws of mendicancy in all countries were suspended in favor of scholars wandering in pursuit of knowledge. At home at his college the scholar's fare was the hardest, his lodging was the barest. If rich in mind, he was expected to be poor in body; and so deeply was this theory grafted into English feeling that earls and dukes, when they began to frequent Universities, shared the common simplicity. The furniture of a noble earl's room at an English University at present may cost, including the pictures of opera-dancers and racehorses and such like, perhaps 500£. When the magnificent Earl of Essex was sent to Cambridge, in Elizabeth's time, his guardians provided him with a deal table covered with green baize, a truckle bed, half a dozen chairs, and a washhand basin. The cost of all was 5£. The scholar was held in high honor, but his contributions to the commonwealth were not appreciable in money, and were not rewarded with money. He went without what he could not produce that he might keep his independence and his self-respect unharmed. Neither scholarship nor science starved under this treatment; more noble souls have been smothered in luxury than were ever killed by hunger. KNOX was brought up in this way, BUCHANAN was brought up in this way, LUTHER was brought up in this way, and TYNDAL, who translated the Bible, and MILTON, and KEPLER, and SPINOZA and ROBERT BURNS. Compare BURNS, bred behind the plow, and the English BYRON. This old idea of education was dying away at both extremities, the apprenticeship as a system of instruction was gone, and the discipline of poverty—not yet in Scotland, he was happy to think, but in England—was gone also, and they had got instead what was called enlarged minds. An enormous accumulation of propositions of all sorts and kinds was thrust down the students' throats, to be poured out again into examiners' laps, and this when it was notorious that the sole condition of making progress in any branch of art or knowledge was to leave on one side everything irrelevant to it, and to throw their undivided energy on the special thing they had in hand. The old Universities, Dr. FROUDE proceeded to say, are struggling against these absurdities. Yet, when we look at the work which they on their side are doing, it is scarcely more satisfactory. A young man going to Oxford learns the same things which were taught there two centuries ago; but, unlike the old scholars, he learns no lessons of poverty along with it. In his three years' course he will have tasted luxuries unknown to him at home, and contracted habits of self-indulgence which make subsequent hardships unbearable, while his antiquated knowledge, such as it is, has fallen out of the market; there is no demand for him; he is not sustained by the respect of the world, which finds him ignorant of everything in which it is interested. He is called educated; yet, if circumstances throw him on his own resources, he cannot earn a sixpence for himself. An Oxford education fits a man extremely well for the trade of gentleman. I do not know for what other trade it does fit him as at present constituted. More than one man who has taken high honors there, who has learnt faithfully all that the University undertakes to teach him, has been seen in these late years breaking stones upon a road in Australia. That was all which he was found to be fit for when brought in contact with the primary realities of things. It has become necessary to alter all this. But how and in what direction? If I go into modern model schools, I find first of all the three "R's," about which we are all agreed; I find next the old Latin and Greek, which the schools must keep to while the Universities confine their honors to these; and then, by way of keeping up with the times, a mixed multitude of matters—history, natural history, physiology, chronology, geology, political economy, and I know not what besides—general knowledge, which, in my experience, means general ignorance; stuff arranged admirably for one purpose, and one purpose only—to make a show in examinations. To cram a lad's mind with infinite names of things which he never handled, places he never saw or will see, statements of facts which he cannot possibly understand, and must remain merely words to him—this, in my opinion, is like loading his stomach with marbles—for bread giving him a stone. But what has been gained for the boy himself, let him carry this kind of thing as far as he will, if, when he leaves school he has to make his own living? Lord BROUGHAM once said he hoped a time would come when every man in England would read BACON. WILLIAM COBBETT—whom you may have heard of—said he would be content if a time came when every man in England would eat bacon. First and foremost a man has to earn his living, and all the ologies will not of themselves enable him to earn it. Light! yes, we do want light; but it must be light which will help us to work, and find food and clothes and lodging for ourselves. A modern school will undoubtedly sharpen the wits of a clever boy. He will go out into the world with the knowledge that there are a great many good things in it which it will be highly pleasant to get hold of—able as yet to do no one thing for which anybody will pay him, yet bent on pushing himself forward into the pleasant places somehow. Some intelligent people think that this is a promising state of mind—that an ardent desire to better our position is the most powerful incentive that we can feel to energy and industry. A great political economist has defended the existence of a luxuriously-living idle class as supplying a motive for exertion to those who are less highly favored. I doubt very much, indeed, whether the honesty of the country has been improved by the substitution so generally of mental education for industrial, and the "three R's," if no industrial training has gone along with them, are apt, as Miss NIGHTINGALE observes, to produce a fourth "R"—of rascaldom. But it is only fair, if I quarrel alike with those who go forward and those who stand still, to offer an opinion of my own. If I call other people's systems absurd, in justice I must give them a system of my own to retort upon. Well, then, to recur once more to my question. Before we begin to build let us have a plan of the house that we would construct. Before we begin to train a boy's mind I will try to explain what I, for my part, would desire to see done with it. I accept with qualification the first principle of our forefathers, that every boy born into the world should be put in the way of maintaining himself in honest independence. No education which does not make this its first aim is worth anything at all. There are but three ways of living, as some one has said—by working, by begging, or by stealing. Those who do not work, disguise it in whatever pretty language we please, are doing one of the other two. The practical necessities must take precedence of the intellectual. A tree must be rooted in the soil before it can bear flowers and fruit. A man must learn to stand upright upon his own feet, to respect himself, to be independent of charity or accident. It is on this basis only that any superstructure of intellectual cultivation worth having can possibly be built. The old apprenticeship, therefore, was, in my opinion, an excellent system, as the world used to be. The Ten Commandments and a handicraft made a good and wholesome equipment to commence life with. Times are changed. The apprentice plan broke down—partly because it was abused for purposes of tyranny, partly because employers did not care to be burdened with boys whose labor was unprofitable, partly because it opened no road for exceptional clever lads to rise into higher positions. Yet the original necessities remain unchanged. The Ten Commandments are as obligatory as ever, and practical ability—the being able to do something, and not merely to answer questions—must still be the backbone of the education of every boy who has to earn his bread by manual labor. Add knowledge afterward as much as you will, but let it be knowledge which will lead to the doing better each particular work which a boy is practising, and every fraction of it will thus be useful to him; and if he has it in him to rise, there is no fear but he will find an opportunity. Take the lowest and most unskilled labor of all—that of the peasant in the field. The peasant's business is to make the earth grow food; the elementary rules of his art are the simplest, and the rude practice of it the easiest; yet between the worst agriculture and the best lies agricultural chemistry, the application of machinery, the laws of the economy of force, and the most curious problems of physiology. Each step of knowledge gained in these things can be immediately applied and realized. Each point of the science which the laborer masters will make him not only a wiser man, but a better workman, and will either lift him, if he is ambitious, to a higher position, or make him more intelligent and more valuable if he remains where he is. He may go far, or he may stop short; but, whichever he do, what he has gained will be real gain, and become part and parcel of himself. It sounds like mockery to talk thus of the possible prospects of the toil-worn drudge who drags his limbs at the day's end to his straw pallet, sleeps heavily, and wakes only to renew the weary round. I am but comparing two systems of education, from each of which the expected results may be equally extravagant. The millions must ever be condemned to toil with their hands, or the race will cease to exist. The beneficent light, when it comes, will be a light which will make labor more productive by being more scientific, which will make the humblest drudgery not unworthy of a human being by making it at the same time an exercise to his mind. I spoke of the field laborer. I might have gone through the catalogue of manual craftsmen—blacksmiths, carpenters, bricklayers, tailors, cobblers, fishermen, what you will. The same rule applies to them all. Detached facts on miscellaneous subjects, as they are taught at a modern school, are like separate letters of endless alphabets. You may load the mechanical memory with them till it becomes a marvel of retentiveness. Your young prodigy may amaze examiners and delight inspectors. His achievements may be emblazoned in Blue books, and furnish matter for flattering reports on the excellence of our educational system; and all this while you have been feeding him with chips of granite. But arrange your letters into words, and each word becomes a thought, a symbol waking in the mind an image of a real thing. Group your words into sentences, and thought is married to thought and produces other thoughts, and the chips of granite become soft bread, wholesome, nutritious and invigorating. Teach your boys subjects which they can only remember mechanically, and you teach them nothing which it is worth their while to know. Teach them facts and principles which they can apply and use in the work of their lives, and if the object be to give our clever working lads a chance of rising to become Presidents of the United States or millionaires with palaces and powdered footmen, the ascent into those blessed conditions will be easier and healthier along the track of an instructed industry than by the paths which the most keenly-sharpened wits would be apt to choose for themselves. To pass to the next scale, which more properly concerns us here. As the world requires handicrafts, so it requires those whose work is with the brain, or with brain and hand combined—doctors, lawyers, engineers, ministers of religion. Bodies become deranged, affairs become deranged, sick souls require their sores to be attended to; and so arise the learned professions, to one or other of which I presume that most of you whom I am addressing, intend to belong. The student should learn at the University what will enable him to earn his living as soon after he leaves it, as possible. I am well aware that a professional education cannot be completed at a University; but it is true also, that with every profession there is a theoretic or scientific ground-work which can be learned nowhere so well, and, if those precious years are wasted on what is useless, will never be learned properly at all. You are going to be a lawyer; you must learn Latin, for you cannot understand the laws of Scotland without it; but if you must learn another language, Norman French will be more useful to you than Greek, and the acts of Parliament of Scotland more important reading than LIVY or THUCYDIDES. Are you to be a doctor? You must learn Latin too; but neither THUCYDIDES nor the acts of Parliament will be of use to you—you must learn chemistry; and if you intend hereafter to keep on a level with your science, you must learn modern French and German, and learn them thoroughly well, for mistakes in your work are dangerous. Are you to be an engineer? You must work now, when you have time, at mathematics. You will make no progress without it. You must work at chemistry; it is the grammar of all physical sciences, and there is hardly one of the physical sciences with which you may not be required to be acquainted. The world is wide, and Great Britain is a small crowded island. You may wait long for employment here. Your skill will be welcomed abroad; therefore, now also, while you have time, learn French, or Russian, or Chinese, or Turkish. The command of any one of these languages will secure to an English or Scotch engineer instant and unbounded occupation. Dr. FROUDE proceeded to say that the principle he advocated was of the earth, earthly, but that, as the student would not learn everything, the only reasonable guide in such matters was utility. The old saying, *Non multa sed multum*, was every day becoming more pressingly true. No men were machines who were doing good work conscientiously and honestly, with the fear of their Maker before them. And if a doctor or a lawyer had it in him to become a great man, he could ascend through his profession to any height to which his talents were equal. All that was open to the handicraftsman was open to him, only that he started a great many rounds higher up the ladder. What I deplore, said the speaker, in our present higher education is the devotion of so much effort and so many precious years to subjects which have no practical bearing upon life. We had a theory at Oxford that our system, however defective in many ways, yet developed in us some especially precious human qualities. Classics and philosophy are called there *literæ humaniores*. They are supposed to have an effect on character, and to be specially adapted for creating ministers of religion. The training of clergymen is, if anything, the special object of Oxford teaching. All arrangements are made with a view to it. The heads of Colleges, the resident Fellows, tutors, Professors are, with rare exceptions, ecclesiastics themselves. Well, then, if they have hold of the right idea, the effect ought to have been considerable. We have had thirty years of unexampled clerical activity among us; churches have been doubled; theological books, magazines, reviews, newspapers have been poured out by hundreds of thousands, while by the side of it there has sprung up an equally astonishing development of moral dishonesty. From the great houses in the City of London to the village grocer, the commercial life of England has been saturated with fraud. So deep has it gone that a strictly honest tradesman can hardly hold his ground against competition. You can no longer trust that any article that you buy is the thing which it pretends to be. We have false weights, false measures, cheating, and shoddy everywhere. Yet the clergy have seen all this grow up in absolute indifference; and the great question which at this moment is agitating the Church of England is the color of the ecclesiastical petticoats. Many a hundred sermons have I heard in England, many a dissertation on the mysteries of the faith, on the divine mission of the clergy, on apostolical succession, on bishops, and justification, and the theory of good works, and verbal inspiration, and the efficacy of the sacraments; but never during these thirty wonderful years, never one that I can recollect on common honesty, or those primitive commandments—Thou shalt not lie, and thou shalt not steal. Classical philosophy, classical history and literature, taking as they do hold upon the living hearts and imaginations of men in this modern age, leave their working intelligence a prey to wild imaginations, and make them incapable of really understanding the world in which they live. If the clergy knew as much of the history of England and Scotland as they know about Greece and Rome—if they had been ever taught to open their eyes and see what is actually round them, instead of groping among books to find what men did or thought at Alexandria or Constantinople fifteen hundred years ago, they would grapple more effectively with the moral pestilence which is poisoning all the air. But it was not this that I came here to speak of. What I insist upon is, generally, that in a country like ours, where each child that is born among us finds every acre of land appropriated, a universal "Not yours" set upon the rich things with which he is surrounded, and a Government which, unlike those of old Greece or modern China, does not permit superfluous babies to be strangled—such a child, I say, has a right to demand such teaching as shall enable him to live with honesty, and take such a place in society as belongs to the faculties which he has brought with him. It is a right which was recognized in one shape or another by our ancestors. It must be recognized now and always, if we are not to become a mutinous rabble. And it ought to be the guiding principle of all education, high and low. We have not to look any longer to this island only. There is an abiding place now for Englishmen and Scots wherever our flag is flying. This narrow Britain, once our only home, has become the breeding-place and nursery of a race which is spreading over the world. Britain may yet have a future before it grander than its past; but on this condition only—that her children, when they leave her shores, shall look back upon her, not—like the poor Irish when they fly to America—as a stepmother who gave them stones for bread, but as a mother to whose care and nurture they shall owe their after prosperity. Whether this shall be so, whether England will now descend to a second place among the nations, or whether it has yet before it another era of brighter glory depends more than anything on the breeding which we give to our children. The boy that is kindly nurtured and wisely taught, and assisted to make his way in life, does not forget his father and his mother. He is proud of his family, and jealous for the honor of the name that he bears. If the million lads that swarm in our towns and villages are so trained that at home or in the colonies they can provide for themselves, without passing first through a painful interval of suffering, they will be loyal wherever they may be; good citizens at home, and still Englishmen and Scots on the Canadian lakes or in New-Zealand. It was not so that we colonized America, and we are reaping now the reward of our carelessness. We sent America our convicts. We sent America our Pilgrim Fathers, flinging them out as worse than felons. We said to the Irish cottier, "You are a burden upon the rates; go find a home elsewhere." Had we offered him a home in the enormous territories that belong to us, we might have sent him to places where he would have been not a burden but a blessing. Loyalty, love of kindred, love of country, we know not what we are doing when we trifle with feelings the most precious and beautiful that belong to us—most beautiful, most endearing, most hard to be obliterated—yet feelings which, when they are obliterated, cannot change to neutrality and cold friendship. Americans still, in spite of themselves, speak of England as home. They tell us they must be our brothers or our enemies, and which of the two they will ultimately be is still uncertain. To go back, I shall be asked whether, after all, this earning of our living, this getting on in the world, are not low objects for human beings to set before themselves. Is not spirit more than matter? Is there no such thing as pure intellectual culture? "Philosophy," says NOVALIS, "will take no bread, but it gives us souls, it gives us Heaven, it gives us knowledge of those grand truths which concern us as immortal beings." Was it not said, "Take not thought what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink, or wherewithal ye shall be clothed? Your Heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of these things. Behold the lilies of the field, they toil not, neither do they spin; yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." Is this a dream? No, indeed. But such directions as these are addressed only to few; and perhaps fewer still have heart to follow them. If you choose the counsels of perfection, count the cost and understand what they mean. I knew a student once from whose tongue dropped the sublimest of sentiments, who was never weary of discoursing on beauty and truth and lofty motives; yet he was running all the while into debt, squandering the money on idle luxuries which his father was sparing out of a narrow income to give him a college education; dreaming of martyrdom and unable to sacrifice a single pleasure! University education in England was devoted to spiritual culture, and assumed its present character, in consequence; but, as I told you before, it taught originally the accompanying necessary lesson of poverty. And if a University persists in teaching nothing but what it calls the humanities, it is bound to insist also on rough clothing, hard beds and common food. For myself, I admire that ancient rule of the Jews that every man, no matter of what grade or calling, shall learn some handicraft—that the man of intellect, while, like St. Paul, he is teaching the world, yet, like St. Paul, may be burdensome to no one. A man was not considered entitled to live if he could not keep himself from starving. Surely those University men who had taken honors breaking stones on an Australian road were sorry spectacles; and still more sorry and disgraceful is the outcry coming by every mail from our colonies—"Send us no more of what you call educated men—send us smiths, masons, carpenters, day laborers." It hurts no intellect to be able to make a floor or hammer a horse-shoe; and if you can do either of these you have nothing to fear from fortune. SPINOZA, the most powerful intellectual worker that Europe has produced during the last two centuries, waving aside the pensions and legacies that were thrust upon him, chose to maintain himself by grinding object-glasses for microscopes and telescopes. If a son of mine told me that he wished to devote himself to intellectual pursuits, I would act as I should act if he wished to make an imprudent marriage. I would absolutely prohibit him for a time, till the firmness of his purpose had been tried. If he stood the test, and showed real talent, I would insist that he should in some way make himself independent of the profits of intellectual work for subsistence. Scholars and philosophers were originally clergymen. Nowadays a great many people whose tendencies lie in the clerical direction, for various reasons shrink from the obligations which the office imposes. They take, therefore, to literature, and attempt and expect to make a profession of it. Dr. FROUDE then showed that the rewards of literature were generally small, and the adjustment of them was awry. The present rule was to pay by the page or sheet—the more words the more pay, while the rule ought to be exactly the reverse. He proceeded: Only by accident is a work of genius immediately popular in the sense of being widely bought. No collected edition of SHAKSPEARE's plays was demanded in SHAKSPEARE's life. MILTON received £5 for *Paradise Lost*. The distilled essence of the thought of Bishop BUTLER, the greatest prelate that the English Church ever produced, fills a moderate-sized octavo volume; SPINOZA's works, including his surviving letters, fill but three; and, though they revolutionized the philosophy of Europe, have no attractions for the multitude. A really great man has to create the taste with which he is to be enjoyed. There are splendid exceptions of merit eagerly recognized and early rewarded—our honored English laureate, for instance, ALFRED TENNYSON, or your own countryman, THOMAS CARLYLE. Yet even TENNYSON waited through ten years of depreciation before poems which are now on every one's lips passed into a second edition. CARLYLE, whose transcendent powers were welcomed in their infancy by GOETHE, who long years ago was recognized by statesmen and thinkers in both hemispheres as the most remarkable of living men, if success be measured by what has been paid him for his services, stands far below your Belgravian novelist. A hundred years hence, perhaps, people at large will begin to understand how vast a man has been among you. If you make literature a trade to live by, you will be tempted always to take your talents to the most profitable market; and the most profitable market will be no assurance to you that you are making a noble or even a worthy use of them. Better a thousand times, if your object is to advance your position in life, that you should choose some other calling of which making money is the legitimate aim, and where your success will vary as the goodness of your work; better for yourselves, for your consciences, for your own souls, as we used to say, and for the world you live in. Therefore, I say, if any of you choose this mode of spending your existence, choose it deliberately, with a full knowledge of what you are doing. Reconcile yourselves to the condition of the old scholars. Make up your minds to be poor; care only for what is true, and right, and good. On these conditions you may add something real to the intellectual stock of mankind, and mankind in return may perhaps give you bread enough to live upon, though bread extremely thinly spread with butter. After a few remarks on the temptation lying before young men either to lend themselves to what is popular and plausible, or to quarrel violently with things that they deem to be passing away because they have no basis of truth, Dr. FROUDE concluded: No one can thrive upon denials; positive truth of some kind is essential as food both for mind and character. Depend upon it, that in all long-established practices or spiritual formulas there has been some living truth; and if you have not discovered and learnt to respect it, you do not yet understand the questions which you are in a hurry to solve. And again, intellectually impatient people should remember the rules of social courtesy, which forbid us in private to say things, however true, which can give pain to others. These rules forbid us equally in public to obtrude opinions which offend those who do not share them. Our thoughts and our conduct are our own. We may say justly to any one—"You shall not make me profess to think true what I believe to be false; you shall not make me do what I do not think just;" but there our natural liberty ends. Others have as good a right to their opinion as we have to ours. To any one who holds what are called advanced views on serious subjects, I recommend a patient reticence, and the reflection that, after all, he may possibly be wrong. Whether we are Radicals or Conservatives, we require to be often reminded that truth or falsehood, justice and injustice, are no creatures of our own belief. We cannot make true things false, or false things true, by choosing to make them so. We cannot vote right into wrong or wrong into right. The eternal truths and rights of things exist, fortunately, independent of our thoughts or wishes, fixed as mathematics, inherent in the nature of man and the world. They are no more to be trifled with than gravitation. If we discover and obey them, it is well with us; but that is all we can do. You can no more make a social regulation work well which is not just than you can make water run up hill. I tell you, therefore, who take up with plausibilities not to trust your weight too far upon them, and not to condemn others for having misgivings which at the bottom of your own minds, if you look so deep, you will find that you share yourselves with them. You who believe that you have hold of newer and wider truths, show it as you may and must show it, unless you are misled by your own dreams, in leading wider, simpler, and nobler lives. Assert your own freedom if you will, but assert it modestly and quietly, respecting others as you wish to be respected yourselves. Only, and especially, I would say this—be honest with yourselves, whatever the temptation; say nothing to others that you do not think, and play no tricks with your own minds. Of all the evil spirits abroad at this hour in the world, humbug is the most dangerous.

> "This above all,—To your own selves be true,
> And it will follow, as the night the day,
> You cannot then be false to any man."

At the close of the address, which elicited frequent applause, the benediction was pronounced by Principal TULLOCH, and the proceedings terminated.

THE IRISH CHURCH.

Continuance of the Parliamentary Debate on Disestablishment—Remarks of Mr. Hardy, Mr. Gladstone and Others—The Decision.

In the House of Commons, on the night of March 30, the adjourned debate on the Irish Church commenced in a languid temper, contrasting remarkably with the excitement of former evenings. The private business and the questions were dragged out to an unusual length, and it was nearly an hour and a half before the orders of the day were reached. The questions were numerous, but all of minor importance, except that Mr. C. FORTESCUE, in answer to Sir G. JENKINSON, stated that the speeches of the Fenians COSTELLO and WARREN—their gross abuse of the clemency of the Crown, as he characterized them—had been referred to the law officers, and that the Government were determined not to permit such offences. He added that it had not been thought worth while to put these men under conditions. Subsequently Mr. GLADSTONE stated that the Government had formed no intention of releasing any more Fenians; and, in answer to Mr. VANCE, he said there was no truth in the rumor that Lord SPENCER had resigned the Viceroyalty.

Yielding to the request of Mr. GLADSTONE, (who informed the House with a significant air that he would not move the adjournment for the Easter holidays until the debate was over,) members who had independent motions on the paper allowed them to be passed over; and at 5:30 o'clock, in a House not more than half filled,

Mr. WALPOLE opened the adjourned debate. He was followed by Sir H. Bulwer, Mr. Mowbray, Mr. Agar Ellis, Mr. Dalyrymple, Mr. Miller, The O'Donoghue, and others.

Mr. HARDY rose, in a House which filled rapidly, to wind up the debate on the Opposition side. Beginning with a happy vindication of the right of the Conservatives to oppose this bill to an end, notwithstanding the verdict of the country—which was provoked by a remark of the O'DONOGHUE—he went on to examine the bill, giving Mr. GLADSTONE full credit for having redeemed his pledges to sweep away all that he once deemed precious. Considering all that had been done of late years to raise the position of the Roman Catholics, both of priesthood and laity, and their practical equality, he could discover no reason for this attack on the Irish Church but jealousy, such as animated Haman. He denied that the Church was a badge of conquest; he looked at it rather in an imperial light, as a recognition by the Executive of the Almighty superintendence,—a token of the Protestantism of the Sovereign. What had the Church done to deserve destruction? For the penal laws she was not answerable, and, without defending them, Mr. HARDY pointed out, by a quotation from Lord RUSSELL, that Liberal statesmen had seen some justification. He objected to the extent of the Church's work being judged by the census, for her ministrations of charity were not confined to her own denomination, and he maintained—fortifying himself by numerous quotations—that she had practically made many converts; and, to use his own words of last year, had kept alight in the dark places of Ireland the lamp of the Reformation. "The Irish question," on which Mr. BRIGHT based the bill, was not the creation of the Church but of the English State. But the State, though responsible for the establishment of the Church, had nothing to say to her endowments, and had no right to suppress them, and Mr. HARDY showed that a large portion of the endowments had disappeared into the hands of the laity, and that a still larger portion had been given since the Reformation. That the Act of Union was violated by the destruction of the Church, even if not absolutely repealed, was shown by the sixty-second clause of the bill, and in continuing this line of argument he asserted that it would be necessary to alter the Coronation oath. Touching upon the supposed disinterestedness of the Roman Catholics, he read extracts from letters of Bishops MORIARTY and GOSS, which led to the suspicion that if some portion of the Church's property were offered to them it would not be refused, and he warned the Roman Catholics that in aiding to overthrow an Establishment they were setting a precedent more dangerous, perhaps, to themselves than to any one else. Having touched lightly on other provisions of the bill, Mr. HARDY passed on to discuss its effects, laughing to scorn the suggestion that it would restore peace and concord to Ireland. Its success in that respect was foreshadowed by the recent Fenian receptions. Moreover, it was admitted that this bill by itself would not be a perfect cure, and the language used by Mr. BRIGHT and others as to these ulterior measures must raise hopes in Ireland which never could be realized. Consequently, this new policy would fail in everything but to create disappointment and renewed discontent. For those who would feel themselves specially aggrieved there was nothing in the bill to soften their irritation; they were treated worse than any other parties dealt with, and more severely than was promised last year; and to enforce this Mr. HARDY ran rapidly over the main features of the disendowment scheme. The gift of churches and glebes called for no gratitude; the purchase of the tithe rent-charge he pronounced a puzzle, the treatment of Maynooth a mockery, the Church Body a delusion; and the disposition of the surplus, the foundation of new religious endowments (which would save the landlords' pockets) and a seizure for Imperial purposes—both violations of the pledges of last year. Finally, he drew a picture of the condition of Ireland, in which he painted the institutions of the country as satisfactory—freedom as complete, law as justly administered as in England, but the people discontented without a real cause, sympathizing with crime, and influenced not for good by the priesthood. The moral he drew was that an interval of peace and industry—not a destructive measure, which, amid loud cheers from the Opposition, he denounced as wrong in the sight of God and opposed to the interests of the Empire—was the real panacea for Ireland.

Mr. GLADSTONE rose just before 1 o'clock, loudly cheered by his supporters, and first he remarked of the latter portion of Mr. HARDY's speech that it showed his fitness for the task which BURKE disclaimed, "to draw an indictment against a whole nation." Yet, even in a picture of the Irish people so unjust as to amount to a libel, serious evils were admitted for which Mr. HARDY had no remedy. But the Government, recognizing the existence of an Irish question, the result of years of previous misgovernment, had a remedy which they proposed of necessity piecemeal. Assuming that the issue of to-night would not depend on the details of the bill, Mr. GLADSTONE passed over most of the comments on them, though he intimated that the payment of the Maynooth Grant and the *Regium Donum* out of the Church property was an open question, which was not absolutely insisted on; and before discussing the plan of the Government he ran through the four nights' debate to discover what rival plan had been proposed in its place. The proposals of the Commission had been entirely thrown aside, and the Opposition had either no plan at all, or else it was the old plan of leveling up. Sir ROUNDELL PALMER's plan Mr. GLADSTONE discussed at greater length, and he differed altogether from the ideas of Church property on which it was founded. When property was given for purposes which were not attained, and could not be attained, it was the duty of the Legislature to see that it was not wasted, and, when it became mischievous, to take it over. But he took a much larger view of the Church trusts, holding that this property had been given for the general benefit of the nation. In giving up Establishment, however, Sir ROUNDELL PALMER had abandoned the worthier part of the whole argument; and here Mr. GLADSTONE incidentally remarked that the bill would in no way touch the Royal supremacy. The most serious objection he urged was that Sir ROUNBELL PALMER would sacrifice the small parishes, where endowments were needed, for the benefit of the large and wealthier parishes, and thus, instead of conciliating, would irritate public feeling. Of the scheme for disposing of the surplus he claimed that it was the most perfect which could be devised for spreading the benefits of these funds into every part of the country, and he showed that there was no danger of the funds falling into the hands of the monastic institutions, as had been predicted. The hard words, "robbery," "sacrilege," "bribery," &c., he accepted as proofs that the Government had carried out their pledges completely, but without harshness, and he concluded a speech of little over an hour and a quarter by repeating once more his confident anticipation that the settlement of this controversy is close at hand.

The division was taken at about 2:20 o'clock, but the certainty of the result and the immense majority nortoriously awaiting the second reading robbed the sceene of much of the excitement belonging to these great divisions. The division lasted more than 25 minutes, and the votes recorded were: For the second reading, 368; against it, 250; majority for the Government, 118.

This great victory was received by the Ministerialists with loud and prolonged bursts of cheering.

The bill was read a second time, Mr. GLADSTONE fixing April 15 for the Committee, in the hope that the House would then proceed with expedition. Mr. NEWDEGATE, however, gave notice that he would move that the bill be committed that day six months.

The House adjourned at 2:55 o'clock until Thursday week.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Metropolitan Railroad Bills—Elevated, Underground and Surface—Possibly a Waste of Powder.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Sunday April 4, 1869.

NEW YORK CITY RAILROAD BILLS.

The Assembly, at its last session on Friday evening, ordered to a third reading the bill generally known as "SWAIN'S bill," for the construction of a steam railway in New York City. This is only one of a dozen or more bills now pending for railroads in New York, and as they are likely to occupy a good share of the attention of the Legislature during the remainder of the session, a list of them may be of interest to the readers of the TIMES. SWAIN'S bill, which will probably be the first to become a law, authorizes the "New York Railroad Company" to construct a two-tier road—one underground for freight, and the other elevated for passengers—running west of Broadway and parallel thereto, to Canal-street, thence through Greene to Bleecker, across Sixth-avenue and west of said avenue to Fortieth-street, thence west of Seventh and Eighth avenues to Sixty-fourth-street, and west of Ninth-avenue to High Bridge and across Harlem River. The Company purchase the right of way, and the road is to run through blocks of buildings, not interfering with the streets, except to cross them. The lower or "underground" tier of the road is to run in a channel depressed only to the depth equal to the height of the cars, and will not be really underground, except in crossing streets. The Company are required to secure a *bona fide* subscription to the capital stock, to the extent of $5,000,000, ten per cent. of which is to be paid in and deposited in a Trust Company, as a preliminary to any work done under the charter.

The next project for a steam railroad in New-York which stands the best chances of success, is the bill for an underground or tunnel road, commencing at the Battery and running under Broadway to Fifth-avenue, thence under Fifth-avenue to Harlem River. This is the scheme of the old "Metropolitan," now called the Manhattan Railroad Company, and is the first bill ever introduced into the Legislature for a steam railroad in New-York City. It passed both Houses in 1866, and was vetoed by Governor FENTON on what its friends claim to be the most absurd grounds, and such as would apply with much greater force to any project for a steam railroad in New-York. The line of the proposed road is on the crest of the island, and is claimed to be the only natural and practicable line for an underground railroad in the City—avoiding all interference with sewers, or gas, or water-pipes anywhere on the route, except at Canal-street. The friends of the road have had two hearings before the Senate Committee during the past week, through their counsel, JOHN H. HAND, and it is in a fair way of being favorably reported.

Next in order is the "Arcade" scheme, which is already familiar to the public, and which would pass the Legislature with very little difficulty, provided anybody but its projectors could be convinced of its practicability. Everybody, in and out of the Legislature, is delighted with the magnificence of the scheme as it appears on paper, but most practical men say there is not spare cash enough on this continent to build it. It was introduced in both Houses a month ago or more, since which time its friends appear to have abandoned it in despair, for they have not appeared here to press its claims, and it lies on the table of the Railroad Committees, the brightest ornament as well as greatest marvel among railroad schemes past and present. Should it ever be built it will knock the spots out of the Manhattan tunnel road, as they can't both occupy the same ground.

Another underground bill, introduced by Senator GENET, proposes to run a road from the Battery, under Greenwich-street, to College-place, West Broadway, Laurens-street, Washington-square, Waverley-place, Fifth-avenue to Harlem River, with permission to build the road overground instead underground, on such portions of the route as may be deemed expedient.

The Central Underground Railroad that passed the Legislature last year, but failed to comply with the terms of its charter by not commencing work, it is said, will be pushed again this session under a different shape, with some changes in the route, and with liberty to construct underground or elevated at pleasure; but the precise character of this year's bill has not yet been determined, and it may be put down among the problematical railroad schemes.

This comprises, I believe, all the projects now pending for underground railroads in New-York.

For elevated roads, pure and simple, there are two bills before the Committees. The first is the bill called WILLIAMS' bill (before last year's Legislature) for an elevated railroad over Broadway and other streets as follows: From South Ferry and Whitehall-street to Bowling-green, Broadway, Union-square, Union-square Park, Broadway, Sixth-avenue, Fifty-ninth-street to Fifth avenue, and westerly to Eighth-avenue, Fifth-avenue, and Eighth-avenue to Harlem River. Capital stock to be $25,000,000. The road-bed to be elevated thirteen feet above the streets and avenues.

The next is the bill of the Empire City Railway Company—introduced for the first time this year—which proposes to build an elevated railroad with single or double track (one or two tiers) from the Battery, west of Broadway, Sixth-avenue, to Central Park, and thence to Harlem River—the particulars of the route not specified. This bill leaves the corporators a large discretion both as to the character of the road and the course it shall pursue, but it is to be an elevated road passing through private property—the Company to purchase the right of way and not to touch streets except in crossing. It is very similar to SWAIN'S bill, and follows nearly the same route; in fact, SWAIN claims that all the ideas of the bill are taken from his, and that its projectors have availed themselves of all his figuring and estimates of cost, &c., without as much as a "thank ye."

Thus much for underground and elevated railroads. Of the bills pending before the Legislature for surface, or horse railroads, the most important is the revival of the old Broadway Railroad scheme, of which I have spoken at length in previous letters. The bill still remains in the Senate Committee, where its merits were discussed one day last week, and are to be discussed again next Tuesday. The projectors of the road have this year secured the services of Judge PORTER, who proved so formidable an opponent of the bill when it was last before the Legislature, and everything that lobbying, logrolling and hard cash can do, will be done to push it through the present session. It is essentially a Tammany Ring measure, and is therefore believed to have secured in advance the favorable action of the Governor in case it passes the Legislature. There is no bill pending that has more money in it than this, and it is to be hoped that Senator HALE's bill for the prevention of bribery will become a law before the Broadway Railroad bill leaves the hands of the Committee.

Among the other big schemes for horse railroads is TWEED's bill for a gridiron road that runs all over town and back again, commencing at the foot of Twenty-third-street, North River, through Twenty-third-street to Eight-avenue, Greenwich-avenue, Sixth-avenue to Amity-street, Laurens-street, West Broadway, College-place Barclay-street, Greenwich-street, Dey-street, John-street to Burling-slip; along the latter to South-street, to Fulton Ferry, East River; thence along Fulton-street to Church-street, Canal-street to Laurens-street; also along Canal-street to Mercer-street, to Eighth-street, to Greenwich-avenue, to place of beginning.

Another bill, introduced by Mr. TWEED, proposes to construct a horse railroad, commencing at Burling-slip and running through South-street to Catharine, Bowery, Spring, Greenwich, Christopher, Washington, West, Tenth-avenue, Thirty-second-street; returning along Tenth-avenue, West, Christopher, Washington, Spring, Bowery, Chatham-square, James, South, to place of beginning.

Next comes the "East Side" Railroad bill, commencing at South Ferry and running up South-street, and through Broad, Pearl, Cherry, Market, Monroe, to Grand-street Ferry; returning through Grand, Madison, New Chambers, William, South William and Whitehall streets.

The Third-avenue Railroad Company, not content with carrying more passengers annually than any railroad on the globe, desires to forestall all competition, and have therefore introduced a bill to extend their track through Twenty-third-street to Lexington-avenue, thence through Lexington-avenue to Sixty-sixth-street, and through Sixty-sixth-street to Fifth-avenue; also, from Third-avenue through Astor-place to the easterly side of Broadway; also, to extend their track through Chambers-street, from Chatham to Broadway; also, to lay turn-outs and switches in Third-avenue at Fourteenth-street, and in Printing-house-square and Tryon-row.

Senator GENET's bill, before noticed, for a railroad across the upper end of the island, through One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and other streets, was ordered to a third reading in the Assembly on Friday night.

The magnificent railroad scheme bearing the title of the "New-York and Great Eastern Railroad," is also represented by a bill that authorizes the construction of a "steam, pneumatic or horse-power" railway, commencing at Chatham-square and running easterly through blocks between East Broadway and Division-street to a point between Forsyth and Allen streets, thence northerly across or under blocks to the corner of Houston-st., between First and Second avenues, intersecting Second-avenue at any point at or above One Hundred and Twentieth-street, and so on across Harlem River and through Westchester County to the State line. It is to be a depressed road, and $5,000,000 is required to be raised before commencing operations.

There are several other small schemes pending for horse railroads or extensions of roads, but the above comprises all of importance that have come under my notice. Out of the whole number it will be seen there are six which propose to meet the great pressing need of the New-York public at the present time—steam communication, either underground or elevated, between the lower and upper end of the City. At least two or three of these will no doubt pass the present session, and it is to be hoped that capitalists will take hold of the enterprise, and see whether the experiment of furnishing a rapid transit from one end of the City to the other cannot be made remunerative.

As for the horse railroads, the people have already got enough of them. As managed in New-York they are a public nuisance, and not another horse railroad bill ever ought to pass the Legislature without a provision requiring the franchise to be put up at public auction, and the receipts of the sale to go into the City treasury. This would soon drive the speculators in metropolitan horse railroads, with their lobbyists, away from the Legislature, where they are as great a nuisance as the dirty cars with which they lumber up and monopolize the streets.

A WASTE OF POWDER—PERHAPS.

The New-York Produce Exchange were a little hasty in firing off a hundred guns in the Park yesterday in honor of the passage of Senator STANFORD's Canal bill. The bill got seventeen votes, or one more than half of a full Senate, and its chances in the Assembly are not considered hopeful by any means. S.

Terrible Explosion on Shipboard—One Person Killed and Three Injured.

The accident reported in yesterday's TIMES, which occurred on Saturday at noon, on the steamer *City of New-York*, of the Inman line, as she was about to leave Pier No. 45, North River, to begin her voyage to Liverpool, was a serious affair. Her main steam supply pipe burst without warning of any kind, and all the persons happening to be in the vicinity at the moment, were instantly enveloped in a cloud of scalding steam, but as they were few in number the casualties were only four.

ROBERT HUTCHINSON, the second assistant engineer, who was at the starting bar at the time, was severely scalded about the face, hands and arms; THOMAS JONES, the "greaser" was injured internally by inhalation of the steam and was scalded about the face and body; LAWRENCE COOK and another fireman were slightly scalded. Of course, great excitement followed the accident, and the steamer whose lines had been cast off, was again made fast to the dock, and JONES and HUTCHINSON were taken to the New-York Hospital. Every possible relief was extended to the sufferers, but JONES soon succumbed to his injuries and died at an early hour yesterday morning. The Coroners' Office was at once notified of the death, and Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest in the case this morning. HUTCHINSON is rapidly improving and is pronounced to be out of danger.

The engineer is unable to give any reason for the explosion of the pipe, as it was considered to be in good order and had not been subjected at the moment to any sudden pressure of steam, as the engine had been working for half an hour. The affair will, however, be fully investigated by Coroner SCHIRMER, and all the needed witnesses will be on hand, as the steamer has been detained by the necessity for repairing her machinery.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Three-Card Monte on the Harlem Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On Thursday morning last I left Albany in the 7:15 train of the Harlem Railroad for New-York. The train was a very long one, containing, in addition to the usual Harlem passengers, all who were left over the night before in Albany, by reason of the freshet on the Hudson River Road. On the arrival of the cars at Chatham, four persons came aboard, who proved to be a gang of gamblers. As I was sitting in the forward part of one of the cars, near the middle of the train, one of this gang came in at the front door, wearing a pair of blue spectacles, holding in his hands three queer-looking cards, one with the figure 8 on it, and planting himself in a seat beside a passenger, began slipping these cards one over the other in his hands, and offering to bet $100 to $50 that no one could tell which card had the figure 8 on it. Presently a stranger sitting a couple of seats ahead of me got up and went towards the card man, and after looking a minute or so at the cards, as he slipped them one over the other through his fingers, said he would take that bet, at the same time pulling a roll of greenbacks out of his vest pocket and handing a $50 bill to the passenger sitting beside the gambler. The latter also handed him a $100 bill, requesting him to hold the stakes for both. In the twinkling of an eye the cards were again shuffled, and the stranger requested to name a certain card, which he did, and won the stakes. At that instant, another stranger in my rear left his seat and came forward, and after watching the game for a moment, said he would bet a hundred to fifty that he could name the card also. Up went the money into the hands of the passenger, and sure enough he named the right card and won! Then came the passenger's turn, who up to this time had done nothing but pay over the winnings to the strangers. Blue spectacles said he would bet him a hundred even that he couldn't tell which card had the 8 on it. Passenger said he had nothing but gold. "Well, I'll bet you a hundred in currency to fifty in gold you can't name the card," said blue spectacles, at the same time turning up the corner as he continued shuffling them so as to expose it to the victim's gaze. Human nature couldn't stand it any longer; up went fifty in gold and a hundred in currency, into the hands of the stranger this time instead of the passenger's. The latter watched the cards as they glided one over the other, till, at last, he fixed upon one, and called it! naming the wrong one, of course, and losing his money. The four gamblers then left the car. I looked around for the conductor, but could not see him, and I was about pulling the rope to ring the bell, when I spied him at the rear of the car, where he had been standing all the time this robbery was going on, as a passenger told me upon inquiry. I was informed that they also fleeced a man in the smoking-car out of $254, and another out of $20 in the car ahead of ours.

Shortly after, I saw the conductor, and asked him where the three-card monte fellows were? "Oh," replied he, "they got off the train some time ago; they got off at Chatham, and only rode sixteen miles." His knowledge of their movements was commented upon by many passengers. I expected every minute to see a fight over the game among the crowd that surrounded blue spectacles, but after they got all they could, they quietly stole out of the cars and were not seen again.

After they had gone, the passengers began to upbraid the victim by telling him that he "ought to have a guardian appointed to travel with him;" that it "served him right"—and other refreshing hot chills; to all of which he turned a cold shoulder. About two hours after, he got up and went to the rear platform to "see if he could see 'em." I asked him if he had forgotten what day it was? (it happened to be April 1st) but he did not seem to understand me.

A PASSENGER.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 2, 1869.

Lieutenant-Commander G. M. Bache.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The liberty of the Press is one of the bulwarks of national freedom, and as such is justly protected and cherished—but, when abused, becomes a power to do evil, which should be watched and checked by its controller, Public Opinion.

The occupant of the editorial chair assumes a most responsible position, and should be one of culture, high-toned feeling, fearless, but fearful to do wrong and incapable of wantonly or maliciously assailing the character or reputation of any person. And when his pen is prostituted to such a purpose, debasing his honored position, the retributive finger of public scorn should mark him as unworthy of the public confidence. Upon what plea can the *World* vindicate itself for the false impression it attempts to create injurious to the standing of Lieutenant-Commander G. M. BACHE? The *World*, in harping upon the fact that Mr. BACHE is the nephew of Admiral PORTER, and producing nothing worse against him, (!) becomes simply ridiculous, in the face of the decision of the Secretary of the Navy, who is esteemed as an honorable gentleman. In justice to Lieutenant-Commander G. M. BACHE, I beg leave to say that the record of his services during the war of the rebellion will speak highly for him, and bear comparison with the *World's*. And further, I am enabled from personal knowledge to bear testimony to his superior officer-like qualities, as he was temporarily in command of the gunboat to which I was attached as a staff officer in the Mississippi Squadron, and an opportunity offered which enabled him to distinguish himself as a cool, brave commander. The enemy, under General SHELBY, had a battery of six pieces of artillery, supported by about 2,700 men under cover of the woods, at Clarendon, Ark., which opened briskly on us at short range, and was as warmly returned by our broadside. The current of the White River was very swift, and carried us past, but the *Tyler* was rounded to as quickly as possible, much to the enemy's astonishment, and headed for them again, and, after receiving and delivering a lively fire, drove artillery and men out of sight, with the exception of one piece, which they had to abandon.

Under the circumstances, none but an officer of indomitable pluck, coupled with a high sense of duty, would have ventured to return to the fight, and I then admired him for his coolness and courage, as did everyone else on board. This was in June, 1864, and since that period I have neither seen nor heard from him.

Respectfully, G. H. H.

NEW-YORK, March 19, 1869.

Specie Payment—Letter from Mr. Amasa Walker.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read, with some disappointment, your remarks upon the plan for the resumption of specie payments presented in my letter to General GARFIELD. I expected much unfavorable comment, but I must say that the financial soundness of the TIMES generally had led me to look for its approval of a plan which, whether we are soon to emerge from bankruptcy or not, does at least indicate the only way in which we ever can safely emerge. Your chief objection to the compound interest money seems to be that it would effect the object of contraction. I write only to say that I assumed the desirableness of this result, and did not think it necessary to argue it. What I aimed to show was that this contraction could be brought about naturally, gradually and unconsciously by means of an interest-bearing currency, without the possibility of a panic, or even a stringency. If I have shown this, I have accomplished all that I sought.

I have not sufficient respect for the opinion of those who believe inflation and suspension to be among the conditions of national development and progress to care to debate the question, but I beg leave to enter my protest against the oft-repeated fallacy that "increased productiveness" will bring about a resumption of specie payments; that a great crop of cotton and cereals would restore our currency to par with gold. There is no truth whatever in this popular assumption. Should we have for the current year a crop of 4,000,000 bales of cotton, as in 1860, and a surplus of a hundred million dollars worth of wheat and corn for export, it would make no difference in the convertibility of our currency, because while there is such an immense redundancy of it as at present, gold will not be brought into this country in any event, but be constantly flowing out. Owing to our great surplus of currency over the normal amount required by the exchanges of the country, gold is a cheaper commodity than any other. Should we have an extra crop of cotton, wheat, &c., so that a large amount must be exported, the result would be a heavy fall of prices. All articles we send abroad are measured, not by our paper money at home, but by the specie currencies of other countries, and a large crop might, and probably would, bring but little more than a small one. So far, however, as we had an extraordinary export it would lead to a rapid extension of imports and increased consumption. There would be less demand for our bonds to send abroad to settle foreign balances, without doubt, but gold to any considerable extent would not be brought in, and even the greater part of our own product would still be sent off. There is only one possible way in which the currency can be restored, and that is by reducing its volume to the national limit, when it will be, as a matter of course, on a par with gold, the currency of commerce.

Very respectfully yours, AMASA WALKER.

Naval Affairs.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The misrepresentations of the *Tribune*, whether through ignorance or design, on the subject of Mr. GRIMES' bill for the reorganization of the navy, are so gross and continuous that many persons who are not well acquainted with that branch of the public service are entirely misled, and come to believe that the staff officers of the navy are depreciated, disparaged, and rudely and harshly dealt with by the officers of the line. In a recent editorial article, the public was informed that the surgeon was not permitted to come on the quarter-deck unless a line officer was sick; and we were also treated to a long rigmarole of such stuff, which made every intelligent staff officer blush for the advocate of his side of the question. Every one knows or ought to know that all officers on board ship have the privileges of the quarter-deck, except those called forward or warrant officers, being the boatswain, gunner, carpenter and sailmaker—and modern usage does not rigorously exclude even these.

The *Tribune* constantly holds up the line officers as an aristocracy, and prates of their "shining" presence and "awful" dignity, in which no staff officer can appear without feeling an uncomfortable sense of inferiority. It is to be doubted if his clients will thank the editor for placing them in this position. The question of aristocratic tendencies, if there be any such question, except in the fanciful mind of the editor of the *Tribune*, is very readily settled. Under our form of government, honorary rank and titles are ignored, as opposed to Republicanism. Military and naval rank are conferred not as personal distinctions, but simply to signify *command* and the *nature* of such command, and are only given to officers to enable them to execute their functions. Now, if this rank and these titles be given to staff officers, who have no military command, and whose duties are entirely of a non-military character, they become *honorary personal* distinctions, unnecessary to them to execute their commissions, and are therefore aristocratic, and should be withheld altogether. It has happened, however, that the staff officers have of late years been very desirous of having an assimilated rank with those of the line, and the last legal enactments on the subject gave them the rank with Commanders after twelve years, as Surgeon, Paymaster or Engineer.

Mr. GIDEON WELLES, usurping the functions of Congress, by an order of the Department gave them rank with Commanders after five years' seniority in their grade, and with Captains after fifteen years. This illegal act of Mr. WELLES has made much difficulty, for although the staff officers have held this rank against the law, they consider it degrading them to place them where the law has always meant them to be. Their argument to justify the order of Mr. WELLES is or was that the grades of Commodore and Admiral were created for the line, and therefore the staff should have a corresponding elevation. In this argument the fact that these high grades in the line were purely military, and given for purposes of command, was forgotten. No necessity was shown for further honorary distinctions for the staff, or it is to be presumed Congress would have conferred them at the same time. Mr. GRIMES' bill gives the staff officers rank in their own corps, as inspectors, staff surgeons, surgeons, &c. The paymasters the same; also the engineers. It gives them also assimilated rank with the line, some with Captains, but junior to that grade. The objection to this latter is that not enough of them rank with Captains, and that they come after Captains. There is no doubt they would all be willing to take the assimilated rank of Admiral, but in our small navy the symmetry of the service must be considered, and the best naval authority in this country has settled the number in the bill. In the British navy staff officers have assimilated rank "with 'but' after." In this bill the same thing is expressed by "junior to that grade." This is more to prevent confusion and mixing up different corps than anything else.

It is curious that the staff officers do not seem to value the rank in their own corps which is given by this bill, but build all their hopes on, and bend all their efforts to, getting as high an assimilated rank with the line as possible; and their injudicious *friend* of the *Tribune* assists them by sneering at that very thing *as aristocratic* in the line which the staff are moving heaven and earth to attain!

It so happens that, on board the *Franklin*, in the European Squadron, the Surgeon, Paymaster and Engineer all have assimilated rank with the Captain commanding the ship, and the two former have precedence, under Mr. WELLES' illegal order, of their own commanding officer: that is, they have precedence of him, but must obey his orders. What an absurdity this presents to the eyes of the military and naval Powers of Europe. How can it be otherwise than detrimental to discipline and good order, to say nothing of good feeling? The Paymaster entered the navy eight years after the Captain he precedes, and the Engineer nine years after. The Captain has seen twenty years' sea service, the Surgeon twelve, the Paymaster twelve, and the Engineer eight.

The *Tribune* speaks of the qualification necessary for a Surgeon, of the money responsibilities of a Paymaster, and of the "high scientific accomplishments" necessary to an Engineer. It is no part of our intention to disparage these gentlemen or to deny their great usefulness, or even to hint that the navy could do without them. They do all that is required of them, and do it well, and are entitled to all respect and consideration on the part of the line, and we do not believe they have ever failed to receive it. The opposition on the part of the line officers to giving them high assimilated rank is not personal—it is purely and simply for the good of the service and the preservation of discipline, the result of a conviction founded upon experience of the ill effects of Mr. WELLES' great mistake.

What is a ship-of-war, and for what is she sent abroad? Let us inquire and answer. A ship-of-war is built to carry a force, consisting of guns and men to work them. She is sent to sea to fulfill some design of the Government to which she belongs. That Government commissions an officer, educated for the purpose, to direct the force, to use it or to refrain from using it, to protect the interests of his country. In his discretion often lies the doing acts of war. He is the confidential agent of his Government, and represents it wherever he carries the flag. He is representative and responsible—responsible for every one on board, for all their lives and for all the property, for the Surgeon and his sick, for the Paymaster and his money, for the Engineer and his engine. His public acts honor or disgrace his flag. If the ship is endangered or the force intrusted to him is improperly used, his is the sole responsibility. His are the nights of vigil; his it is to battle with the elements and care for the lives of all those committed to his charge; his are the anxious thoughts and study, intelligently and with honor to his flag, to fulfill all his instructions, which are confided only to himself.

What, then, are the responsibilities of the Surgeon, the Paymaster or the Engineer, compared with these, to entitle them to precedence with or over their commander, who is the representative man, while they have inferior and subordinate functions?

"Order is Heaven's first law; and this confest,
Some are and must be greater than the rest."

Let the *Tribune* remember this, and cease to prattle of that it wots not of. There are many things in heaven and earth the *Tribune* knows, but navy matters are not included.

An accomplished staff officer remarked in our hearing, "The staff are running the navy, and with it themselves." Let no one who loves them assist.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 2, 1869.

The Cuban Insurgents—Ought We to Recognize Them?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As an American, I would ask you this question: What, if any, difference is there between the position of Cuba toward Spain to-day and of the (so-called) Confederate States and the Union during our "Great Rebellion?"

We abuse and call to account England for recognizing the belligerent rights of the South, and even go so far as to ask payment from her for the damages done by the *Alabama* and other vessels to our commerce. At the time of the recognition by Great Britain, the South certainly had every attribute that belongs to a *defacto* Government, while Cuba has none of these.

Now, the newspapers tell us that there is a strong probability of Congress, and especially the Senate, recognizing the independence of that island, and we all well know that bands of American adventurers have left our shores to take part in a contest against the friendly and now liberal Government of Spain.

How can we, who base our claims against England upon the grounds of equity and international justice, expect to have fairness shown to us if we do even worse than England did, in giving our moral aid and support to Cuba, whose position cannot compare with that of the South when Great Britain accorded her belligerent rights? We may all hope to see the "Queen of the Antilles" an adjunct of the United States, but we want to welcome her as an honest acquisition.

BLACKFRIARS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 25.

General Cass' Position in 1860.

To the Editor of the Portland (Me.) Press:

Injustice is done to General CASS by Mr. BUCHANAN in his letter (recently published) of Dec. 15, 1860. I remember very distinctly a conversation with the former but two or three days after this letter was written, in which the question of "coercing a State" was alluded to, and the position of the Administration mercilessly ridiculed. "Of course," said the General, "the Government of the United States cannot coerce a State. Nobody that I know of pretends that it can. It acts not upon States, but upon individuals. The Constitution of the United States and constitutional enactments of Congress, override State Constitutions and State laws; and if a citizen violates the former, he is subject to the penalty they inflict. If he is guilty of treason against the United States, the Government of the United States can punish him, no matter what State laws may be interposed to shield him; and in so doing it does not coerce a State, but it simply enforces its own laws against individuals who violate them. The talk about coercing a State because the Government of the United States sees fit to enforce its own laws in utter disregard of unconstitutional and inoperative enactments of the States, is the veriest nonsense."

As General CASS made no concealment of these opinions, it is difficult to believe that they were unknown to Mr. BUCHANAN. If they were not, the statement of the latter in this regard was scarcely ingenuous. It certainly had a tendency to convey an erroneous idea of the real position of General CASS.

The Richmond Post Office—Miss Van Lew Takes Possession.

From the Richmond Whig, April 2.

Miss VAN LEW yesterday formally entered upon the discharge of her official duties as Postmistress of the City of Richmond. She found the office in excellent condition, and proposes to make, but few changes in its employés and clerks. She will place the ladies' delivery in charge of two ladies of Richmond, instead of employing gentlemen, as heretofore, in that capacity. The money order and registered letter accommodations will be enlarged, and the facilities to the public in this important department greatly increased. Miss VAN LEW hopes at an early day to secure the free delivery of letters in the city by placing secure boxes on our streets for the reception of letters, and by the distribution of letters throughout the city by employés of the office soon after the arrival of the principal mails. This, she thinks, will prevent a rush at the office. Miss VAN LEW anticipates the cordial support of the Post Office Department in the reforms she proposes.

General Stoneman to Go to California.

From the Richmond Whig, April 1.

From the subjoined correspondence, it will be seen that General STONEMAN, at his own request, will accompany his regiment to California:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
STATE OF VIRGINIA,
RICHMOND, Va., March 29, 1869.

To the Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Shall the Twenty-first United States Infantry be started for California before troops arrive to relieve the companies now garrisoning the different posts?

I would like to accompany the regiment when it leaves the State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. STONEMAN,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

Brevet Major-General George Stoneman, U. S. A., Commanding First Military District:

By direction of the President, you are relieved from command of the First Military District, and will prepare to accompany your regiment.

By command of General SHERMAN.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham, J.J.

Non-enumerated Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
4561—The People and Fowler vs. Bull.
1451—Doremus vs. Shaw.
301—National Park Bank vs. Todd.
625—Floto vs. Harmony F. and M. Ins. Co.
747—Ely vs. Conner et al.
887—Seabrook vs. Hecker.
1211—Lehman vs. Finkle and L. S. M. Co.
1213—Bogert, Exr. vs. Case.
1435—Ernst vs. Brookman et al.
1441—Benham vs. Hay et al.

Nos.
1501—McCormick vs. Penn. Cen. R. R. Co.
1521—Langenbach vs. Fuller et al.
1673—Wachschlager vs. Osgood.
853—Guckenheimer vs. Stewart.
1121—Doherty vs. Gott et al.
1155—Orvis vs. Shepard.
1179—Hecht vs. Curtis.
1201—Curtis vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
989—Hemmer vs. Stern.
225—Halsey vs. Halsey.

Part II.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Held by Peckham, J.

Nos.
652—Lundmark vs. Kearney.
1166—Lansberg vs. Loeffler.
1296—Wyman vs. Luling et al.
1416—Carow vs. Woodhouse.
1430—Kennedy vs. Huyck.
1440—T. L. & N. J. Railroad Co. vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1442—Smith vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
2806—Russell vs. Sanborn.
1300—Stewart vs. Stewart.

Nos.
1310—National Bank of Metropolis vs. Morgan.
212—Velkening vs. Klaber.
1016—Griffin vs. Hanson.
1098—Tobias vs. Manley.
1100—Einstein et al. vs. Prince, Jr.
1120—Clark vs. Gardiner.
542—Genet vs. Comsen.
298—N. Y. M. S. S. Co. vs. Merchants' Mar. F. S. Co.
414—Hallgarten vs. Lane.
856—Dicker vs. Griffer.
890—Valentine vs. Sauers.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by ——.

Demurrers.

Nos.
7—Hudson vs. Berrand.
8—Tinson vs. Shaw.
9—Bourdon vs. Pinkerton.
10—Berrian vs. Sanford.
11—Walter vs. Walter.
12—Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Phil. vs. Hicks.
13—Cutter vs. Roberts.
14—Wright vs. Harrison.
15—Douglass vs. Bigelow.
16—Dovey vs. Bohen.

Nos.
17—Farrenkoff vs. The Mayor, &c.
18—Binsse vs. La Farge.
19—Mackintire vs. Mackintire.
20—Harris vs. Johnson.
21—Reddington vs. Fowler.
22—Dulles vs. Sulzberger.
23—Wrighter vs. Woolsey.
24—Shaver vs. Erwin.
25—French Creek Pet. Co. vs. Williams.
26—Kinnier vs. Rogers.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.

Court opens at 10 A. M.; Call of Calendar at 12.
First Monday Calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
795—Kelly vs. Krafer.
399—Bamberger vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
771—Barrett, Adm'x, vs. Singer Manufacturing Co.
345—H. B. S. R. Manufacturing Co. vs. Caldwell.
807—Stuart vs. Fitzpatrick.
225—Young vs. Nat. S. Nav. Co.

Nos.
823—Stoddard vs. Denison.
829—Stuart vs. Parker et al.
833—Ferris vs. Lloyd.
837—Groh vs. Carbrey et al.
393—Bouton vs. Elmer et al.
351—Sheridan vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
533—Sus vs. Baltzer.
431—Clark vs. Glimes.
683—Merchants' Nat. Bank vs. Smallwood.

Part II.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
960—Colt vs. Sixth-avenue R. R. Co.
888—Hay vs. Douglass.
896—Keegan vs. Hopkins.
920—Hunter vs. Macdonald.
696—Brooks et al. vs. Indemnity Ins. Co.
828—Am. Imp'd Gaslight Co. vs. Parker.
452—Amerman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.

Nos.
842—Kiel vs. Protection Ins. Co.
894—Phelps vs. Carter et al.
786—Tuska vs. Schnepel.
424—Dolreen vs. Loeser et al.
856—Schleiff vs. Marks.
752—Miller vs. Armstrong.
378—Manhattan Oil Co. vs. Webb.
672—Harnett vs. Lynch.

COMMON PLEAS.

The General Term Calendar will be called.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
2263—Green vs. Guidet.
1798—Spring vs. Weaber.
2355—Raynor vs. Grand and 42d-st. Railroad Co.
2356—Moore vs. Reynolds.
1832½—Durnin vs. Brett.
2126—Dutel vs. Murphy.
2074—Jackson vs. Tucker.
2143—Wilson vs. Morris.
— —Latting vs. Percival.
— —Bramsen vs. Vogel.
2051—Gale vs. Lefler.
2068—Hubbel vs. Harst.
2131—Prasst vs. Coffee.
— —Hopkins vs. Rackett.
2166—Coyne vs. McCarthy.
— —Prouty vs. Hempstead.

Nos.
— —Newhaus vs. Jenkins, Pannel Case Co.
— —Newhaus vs. Jenkins.
— —Borland vs. Thorp.
— —Briggs vs. Dawson.
2160—Hillman vs. Oberstelter.
2172—Thiers vs. McArthur.
2173—Ochs vs. Marricella.
2174—Mulford vs. Rathbun.
2176—Herman vs. Joseph.
2177—Morton vs. Henny.
2178—Kohn vs. Riadskof.
2179—Strans vs. Herman.
2180—Hoffman vs. Middleton.
2181—Hoffman vs. Middleton.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Judge Bedford, Jr., City Judge.

The People vs. Meehan; robbery.
The People vs. Meehan; burglary.
The People vs. Walsh; forgery.
The People vs. Howe; grand larceny.
The People vs. Burns; grand larceny.
The People vs. Wilson; burglary.
The People vs. Donnelly; robbery.
The People vs. Sheppard; grand larceny.
The People vs. Lobeck; grand larceny.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Calendar of Contested Cases for Month of April, 1869.

Nos.
1—Freidrich W. Dietrich.
2—Henry C. Lyons.
3—Lucius Chittenden.
4—Emily J. Housewright.
5—Benjamin D. Brush.
6—Michael Gillen.

Nos.
7—John Blackett.
8—Joseph Bertrand.
9—Margaretha Zepper.
10—George P. Soden.
11—John Walsh.

THE LAW COURTS FOR APRIL.

The April term of the law Courts, commencing to-day, will be held as follows:

Supreme Court, General Term, by Presiding Justice Clerke, and Judges Ingraham and Sutherland. The calendar of this branch is unusually heavy. There are many important cases (both civil and criminal) to be argued, and this term will be an unusually interesting one. Criminal cases having by law a preference over all others, the motion for a new trial made on behalf of John Real, will probably be brought on during the first week.

Calendars have been made out for two Circuits, and jurors have been summoned. An adjourned Oyer and Terminer is announced to be held in connection with Circuit Part I. Judge Peckham, of Albany, will hold one Circuit, at least for the first two weeks. According to the assignments, Judge Cardozo will sit at Chambers, and Judge Barnard will hold Special Term. There will doubtless be some change in this programme. Either one Circuit, or else the regular Special Term, will not be held, unless another Judge from the country can be induced to attend.

There will be a General Term of the Superior Court held by Chief Justice Barbour and Judges Jones and Fithian. Special Term and Chambers will be held by Judge Monell; Trial Term, Part I., by Judge Freedman, and Part II. by Judge McCunn.

In the Common Pleas there will be a General Term held by all the Judges, for the purpose of hearing appeals from Special Term, the Marine Court, &c. The General Term will meet daily at 11 A. M., and all the Judges will be in attendance in the Chambers at 10 A. M., for the purpose of granting orders and hearing motions.

The Marine Court has an extensive calendar, as usual. There will be two Trial Terms, and also a Special Term and Chambers.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Dowling, Justice.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

John F. Franklin, No. 224 Bowery, made a complaint, stating that at 2 o'clock yesterday morning he was accosted on the corner of Bowery and Canal-street by four roving youths, who desired to drink at his expense. This proposition was declined, whereupon the bibulous youths seized the declining Franklin, and while one held him the others, he states, robbed him of a gold watch worth $150 and $5 in money. Officers Campbell and Decker, of the Fourteenth Precinct, coming up at this moment, arrested two of the youths, who gave their names as John S. Brogan and Charles Martin. Upon being arraigned they strenuously denied their guilt, but were committed for trial.

Jefferson Market—Dodge, Justice.

FEMALE SHOPLIFTERS.

Ellen Drake, a young blonde of prepossessing appearance, and Mary Morgan, a faded and somewhat unsightly woman of indistinct complexion, were arraigned on a charge of shoplifting, made in behalf of Lawson & Bros., No. 360 Broadway. It was stated that they entered the store, and being waited on by Daniel Lawson, one of the salesmen, said that they were from Trenton, N. J., and desired some lace to attend a wedding. They fumbled all the goods down stairs and then went up stairs, and went over the entire stock, but were still unable to satisfy their taste, and departed without purchasing. Some of the actions of the fascinating Ellen had awakened the suspicions of Lawson, and he followed the women into the street, and they finding themselves observed twisted and turned through several streets, and finally took refuge in the cellar of No. 21 Amity-place, where they were found and arrested by Officer Heany, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who had joined Lawson in the pursuit. Yesterday they were arraigned on a charge of attempting to steal two cards of black guipure lace, valued at $80, to which they answered "not guilty," and were committed for examination.

A WIFE-BEATER.

One Thomas Stanton was brought in by Officer Brown, of the Eighteenth Precinct, upon a charge of beating his wife Rosanna, of No. 311 East Twenty-fourth-street. The complainant was not in Court, and upon the representation of the officer that she was but slightly injured, the Magistrate discharged the accused. About an hour subsequently Mrs. Stanton was brought to Court in a carriage to make a complaint, and she plainly showed that she had been most terribly beaten. A warrant was issued for the rearrest of the husband.

Essex Market—Shandley, Justice.

EXTENSIVE LARCENY.

Mary Prendergast, of No. 518 East Sixteenth-street, was arraigned for stealing a silk dress, valued at $100, from Mrs. Catharine Wood, No. 14 St. Mark's-place, where she was lately employed as a servant. Evidence was produced showing that she had been seen leaving the house with a bundle, and the dress was missed shortly afterward. She was also accused of stealing a child's dress, and this theft, it was alleged, she had admitted in conversation with a fellow-servant. She was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 3, 1869.

$20,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '62.. 118⅞
10,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '64.. 114⅛
10,000 do..........c 114⅛
20,000 do.......... 114⅛
10,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65.. 116⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, New..........c 113
10,000 do.......... 113⅛
60,000 do..........c 113⅛
120,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 113⅛
50,000 do.......... 113⅛
2,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C. 105⅛
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 64⅛
5,000 do c.bet. call 64⅛
1,000 do...2d call 64⅛
5,000 Ga. St. 6s.......... 82
16,000 N. C. St. 6s.......... 60⅛
2,000 do.......... 61
5,000 N. C. S. 6s, New. 55
20,000 do.......... 56
25,000 do.......... 56
1,000 do.......... 56⅛
10,000 N. Y. St. B. L., R.......... 109⅛
5,000 Mich So. S. F. B. 99
3,000 B., N. Y. & E. 1st b3.......... 88
1,000 Chi. B. & Q. 8s. 111
4,000 Gt. West. 2d M. 78⅛
2,000 do.......... 78⅛
5,000 C. & R. I. 1st M. B 99

$1,000 N. J. Cen. 1st M. 98
5,000 T. & W. Equip. B bet. call.......... 77⅛
5,000 Hud. R. 1st b.c 100⅛
1,000 Long Dock Bds 92⅛
1,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s...b.c. 93⅛
10,000 do.......... 94
15 Bank Commerce.. 122⅛
10 Metropolitan Bk. 142
10 Shoe & Lath'r Bk. 132
40 Ocean Bank.......... 106
66 Park Bank.......... 159
12 Cent. Nat. Bank. 109⅛
10 Amer. Ex. Bank.. 116
100 Canton.......... 59
5 Am. Mer. Ex.......... 40⅛
25 do...bet. call 41
200 N. Y. Cen. R....c 161⅛
200 Reading.......... 91⅛
400 do.......... 91⅛
200 Chic. & N. W.......... 84⅛
100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.......... 94⅛
50 C., C., Cin. & Ind. [illegible]
200 Del., L. & W.......... 114
10 New-Jersey Cen. 108
113 Morris & Essex 88
350 P., Ft. W. & C.......... 125⅛
100 Alt. & T. H.......... 36
700 Ohio & Miss.......... 33
100 H. & St. Jo. R..b3 115

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$9,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.. 119
102,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65, 116⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.......... 113⅛
$140,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67, 113⅛
5,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.. 105⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s Cur.......... 104⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 U. S. Ex. Co.......... 57½
100 Adams Express.c 58¼
100 Mariposa Min.......... 18½
100 do.......... 18
100 Mariposa Pf...b5 34¼
100 do.....b30 34¼
100 Pacific Mail.......... 91
100 do.......... 91¼
200 West. U. Tel.......... 39⅛
100 New-York Cen.......... 161⅜
200 Reading.........c 91⅜
200 do.........b3 91⅜
300 do.......... 91⅛
100 Mil. & St. P...b30 73
100 do.......... 72¾
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf..b3 81
100 do.......... 80¾
100 do.......... 81
100 Fort Wayne.......... 125
100 do.......... 125⅛
200 Clev. & Pitts. x.d.c 88¾
200 do.........b3 89
400 do.......... 89

300 Ohio & Miss.......... 32¾
100 do.......... 32⅞
300 do.......... 33⅛
200 do.........b30 33⅜
300 do.......... 33⅛
600 do.......... 33⅛
100 do..........b10 33⅛
500 Mich. S. & N. I.......... 96⅛
100 do.........c 96⅛
200 Lake Shore.......... 97⅛
100 C., R. I. & P...ex d 128⅛
100 do.........c 128⅛
150 do.........b30 130
100 do.......... 128⅛
200 Chi. & N. W.......... 84⅛
100 do.........b10 85⅛
200 do.........c 84⅛
100 do.......... 84⅛
200 do.........b3 84⅛
600 Chi. & N. W. Pf.......... 95
100 do.........b3 95
200 do.........c 94⅛
100 do.........b3 94⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 N. Car. 6s..new 56
100 Adams Express.. 59
300 Quicksilver.......... 21⅛
100 do.......... 21⅛
600 do.......... 22
100 do.........b10 22⅛
300 do.......... 22⅛
200 do.......... 22⅛
100 do.........c 22⅛
100 do.........b5 22⅛
100 Mer. Union Ex.......... 15⅛
100 Canton Co.......c 59
100 do.........b5 59⅛
100 Mar. Pf.......... 34⅛
200 Pacific Mail.......c 91⅛
300 do.......... 91⅛
100 do.........b5 91⅛
300 West U. T.......b30 40
800 do.......... 39⅛
100 do.........b4 39⅛
600 do.......... 39⅛
1800 N. Y. Cen.......... 163
500 do.........c 162⅛
200 do.........b3 163
100 do.........b10 163⅛
100 do.........b5 163⅛
200 do.........c 163
500 Reading.......... 91⅛
200 do.......... 91⅛
200 do.........b3 91⅛
200 do.......... 91⅛
500 do.......... 91⅛

200 Hudson.......b30 140
100 do.......... 139
200 Harlem.......... 134
100 Mil. & S. P.......... 73
200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.......... 81⅛
100 do.......... 81⅛
300 Fort Wayne.......... 126⅛
200 do.......... 126⅛
200 Ohio & Miss.......... 33
100 do.........b5 33⅛
500 M. S. & N. I.......... 96⅛
100 do.........c 96⅛
600 Clev. & Pitts..x-d 89⅛
100 do.......... 89⅛
600 do.......... 89⅛
200 do.......... 89⅛
100 do.........b3 90
200 Lake Shore.......... 97⅛
500 Chi., R. I. & P. ex d 129⅛
200 do.........c 129⅛
100 do.........b3 130
200 do.......... 130
100 do.......... 130⅛
400 Chic. & N. W.......... 84⅛
100 do.......... 84⅛
200 do.........b3 84⅛
100 do.......... 84⅛
1200 Chic. & N. W. Pf.......... 94⅛
400 do.........b3 94⅛

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100 Mariposa.......... 18⅛
100 do.........c 18⅛
100 Mer. U. Ex.......... 15⅛
200 Quick. Min. Co. b10 20
200 West. U. Tel.......... 39⅛
200 do.........c 39⅛
200 Pacific Mail.......... 91⅛
200 Mich. So. R......b3 96⅛

300 New-York Cen.......... 162⅛
200 do.......... 162⅛
100 Reading.......... 91⅛
400 Erie.......... 33⅛
600 do.......... 34⅛
200 do.......... 34⅛
100 do.......... 34⅛
400 do.......b30 34⅛

MONDAY, April 5—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, April 3, compare as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$1,975,914
Decrease in Specie	1,335,829
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	2,058,744
Decrease in Deposits	4,788,121
Increase in Circulation	39,602

	April 4, '68.	April 3, '69.	M'rch 27, '69.
National Capital	$74,057,700	$74,057,700	$74,057,700
Local Capital	[illegible]	9,945,518	9,945,518
Total Capital	[illegible]	$84,003,218	$84,003,218
Loans	[illegible]	261,933,575	263,909,489
Gold and G'ld Notes	[illegible]	10,737,888	12,073,717
Other Legal Tenders	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]	175,324,789	180,112,910
Circulation	[illegible]	34,816,916	34,777,314
In Sub-Treasury	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement in the point of lawful Money Securities to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	Mar. 27, '69.	Apr. 3, '69.	Apr. 4, '68.
On deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	34,777,314	34,816,916	34,227,105
Total	[illegible]	$210,142,705	[illegible]
25 ₱ cent. would be..	$53,722,931	$52,535,676	$53,795,883
They held in Gold and Greenbacks	62,628,825	59,234,252	68,807,005
Excess	$8,905,894	$6,698,576	$15,011,07[illegible]

The figures of the Bank return for the week are consistent with the extreme closeness in the Money market. The Banks lose over two millions ($2,058,744) in Greenbacks, and $1,335,829 in Gold. They have curtailed their Loans $1,975,914, and this, with the loss of Greenbacks and Gold, has brought down their general line of Deposits, $4,788,121. The Banks have seldom been so low in their lawful Money basis to Deposits and Circulation, and much prudence will have to be observed in Bank, and great caution on the Stock Exchange and in Mercantile engagements to restore the Money market to a reasonable measure of steadiness at full rates of Interest, until the return tide of Currency and Country Bank business, later in the season, shall place the movement here on a stronger footing. Some signs of the return of Currency from Pennsylvania were felt at the close of the week, but on the other hand Exchange at New-Orleans and Chicago is less in favor at New-York than a fortnight ago. The rates paid for Money in Wall-street last week are about the hardest for the borrower we have reported for several years past, with the difference, however, that the demand was of a less distressing nature, and not so aggravated by panic as in April and November of last year. Indeed, much of the sharp inquiry and high commissions paid for Money were brought upon the Stock Exchange by the *Bull* interest in New-York Central and most of the Western Stocks, and by the determined firmness among the holders of the Public Funds. A number of the latter were cramped by their inability to place their Exchange on London and the Continent; but believing this difficulty to be only temporary, (as it is now likely to prove,) they held on their Bonds, and at the close of the week made further purchases. The price of Gold was also held up with much pertinacity. The Railways, instead of sympathizing as customary in such seasons, were, at several intervals through the week, not only held especially firm, but made to advance. The *Bear* interest in the market was thus held in check, though at a cost to the opposite party of an eighth ₱ cent., and in some instances of a quarter ₱ cent. a day for Money. The Trade demand for Discounts is more active than we have known it to be in any previous Spring season since the close of the War, and this is the combined result of a large importation; of an active business in General Merchandise, and a very large accumulation of Cotton at high prices awaiting export orders under heavy New-York advances. The hope of seeing this last difficulty soon removed had been so long deferred or disappointed, that the Money Market is slow to realize that the export movement of last week was equal to about 11,000 bales from New-York, and about 60,000 bales from all the ports, while the total receipts are placed by the circular of Messrs. EASTON at only 33,219 bales.

The last sales of Gold to-day were at 131¼@131⅜ ₱ cent., an average decline of ⅜ ₱ cent. from the sales of Friday. The Secretary of the Treasury has telegraphed his New-York Office to prepay the May Interest to parties ready to present their schedules of coupons and to abate the intervening interest. This arrangement will go into effect early this week.

The Treasury Office received for Customs during the week $2,743,222, and paid out $239,794 for Gold Interest. The Export of Spanish Doubloons and other Coin, $555,585. The receipts of Bullion from California, $350,619.

There was a partial improvement in the Foreign Exchanges, but without much business, the mails for steamers of the day closing early. Bills on London, 60 days, 107⅞@108; short sight, 108¼@108⅝ ₱ cent.; the latter very irregular, Bankers anxious to draw accepting 108¼, while others, who look to a further advance this week, asked 108⅝ ₱ cent.

The firmer quotations for Consols and United States 5-20s from London on Saturday, induced the opinion with some of our banking people that the outside demand for London in that market scarcely responds to the new Bank rate of 4 ₱ cent. The additional shipments of Gold to this side by the Cunarder that sailed from Liverpool on Saturday amount to $410,000.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $7,682,592, against the total entries of $5,701,225 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,085,395, against $3,996,447 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $555,585, against $1,281,052 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,743,222. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 8,106 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 5,850.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise, at New-York, since July 1, 1868, are as follows, the figures being official to March 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

July	$23,861,215	February	$23,944,525
August	23,113,900	March 6	7,255,441
September	22,378,838	March 13	7,021,605
October	19,439,928	March 20	6,246,407
November	18,008,004	March 27	7,802,546
December	13,631,597	April 3	7,682,592
January	22,321,251		
Total to date since July 1			$202,780,849
Against same time 1868			178,337,378
Increase since July 1			$24,443,471

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, since July 1, 1868, is as follows:

July	$11,071,975	February	$10,824,812
August	13,327,188	March 3	2,108,676
September	12,200,340	March 10	2,865,839
October	14,705,901	March 17	2,676,378
November	14,408,796	March 24	2,440,120
December	14,967,285	March 31	3,085,395
January	13,153,017		
Total since July 1			$117,805,305
Against same time last year			136,064,117
Decrease since July 1			$18,258,812
Gold, April 3, 1869			131⅜ ₱ cent.
Gold, April 4, 1868			138⅛ ₱ cent.

The Exports of Specie of all descriptions from New-York, since July 1, 1868, are as follows:

July	$10,584,558	February	$3,232,083
August	4,690,989	March 6	507,843
September	1,954,723	March 13	304,228
October	1,008,739	March 20	181,332
November	1,181,065	March 28	1,357,163
December	1,717,905	April 3	555,585
January	3,214,380		
Total since July 1			$31,090,613
Against same time last year			43,519,475
Decrease since July 1			$12,428,862

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since July 1, 1868, are as follows:

July	$3,112,094	December	$784,424
August	3,254,947	January	1,809,536
September	2,847,643	February	1,359,226
October	921,725	March	842,920
November	1,102,913	April 1	350,619
Total since July 1			$16,576,047
Against same time last year			25,606,487
Decrease since July 1			$9,030,440

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since July 1, 1868:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
July	$9,555,594	July	$18,798,213
August	12,263,844	August	1,222,446
September	13,279,450	September	3,333,133
October	10,448,223	October	341,449
November	7,638,388	November	16,485,908
December	6,557,337	December	2,539,900
January	9,702,418	January	18,513,453
March	13,241,406	March	3,698,831
April 3	1,210,100	April 3	97,000
Total	$96,077,182	Total	$66,554,177
To date, 1868	86,632,202	To date, 1868	54,451,162

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		April 3, '68.
Amer. Gold Coin	131@132@131¼	138⅛
Old U. S. 5-20s, 186[illegible]	118⅞@117¾@119¼	110
Consolidated 5-20s	113⅞@112⅞@113⅝	107¼
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s	105⅛@105⅜	101
New-York Central	160⅛@159@164⅛@163⅝	123⅛
Rock Island	131⅛ with Div.@129⅛ ad.	96⅜
Michigan Southern	96⅛@95⅞@96⅜	90
Hudson River	138⅛@138	140
Northwestern	84⅛@83⅛@84⅜	63⅛
Fort Wayne and Chicago	122⅛@126⅛	100¼
Cleveland and Pittsburg	89⅛ with Div.@91⅛ ad	91¼
Reading	91⅛@91⅛	90⅛
Northwestern Preferred	92⅛@94⅛	75⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅛@33⅛	31¼
Pacific Mail	90⅛@87⅛@91	95
St. Paul Preferred	79⅛@81⅛	73¼
St. Paul Common	71⅛@73⅛	59¼
Toledo and Wabash	66⅛@67	50
Cleveland and Toledo	108 with Div.@97 ad.	104¼
Mariposa Preferred	34⅛@34⅛@34⅛	10

The condition of affairs in Wall-street has undergone a decided change since Friday night. The Money market is less stringent in supply, although the rates to the Brokers continue dear. There was no difficulty on Saturday in borrowing "for a consideration," (which ranged from 7 per cent. Gold Interest to 7 ₱ cent. Currency, and one-eighth of one ₱ cent. until Monday. The orders for and speculation in Stocks were of a more confident nature, and the consequence was an advance in prices on the Public Funds, the Railways and some of the Miscellaneous Stocks. The Funds were ⅛ ₱ cent. higher on the 5-20s of 1865-7, July and January interest, and ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. better on the coupons of 1862-64-65, May and November Interest. On the Railways there was an advance of 3½@4 ₱ cent. on New-York Central, 1½@2½ ₱ cent. on Fort Wayne, and from 1 to 2 ₱ cent. on Rock Island, St. Pauls and some of the other Western roads. In Pacific Mail the rise was 1 ₱ cent., and on Quicksilver Company 2@2½ ₱ cent. On North Carolina new Bonds there was a recovery of 4 ₱ cent. from the depression of Friday. The Stock Exchange generally was firm after the morning Boards, and in the Long Room and on the Street in the afternoon, (no late Boards being held on Saturdays,) prices were generally higher than the printed sales. After the Bank statement of the week was made public, the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	105⅝	105¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	118⅞	119¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	113	113⅜
American Gold Coin	131⅝	131⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	107⅞	108
New Bonds of Tennessee	64	64¼
Virginia Bonds, old	56	56¼
Missouri Bonds	87	87¼
North Carolina Bonds, old	60¼	60½
New-York Central	160½	163⅝
Reading Railway	91⅛	91⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	128¼	129⅛
Northwest Common	84⅜	84⅝
Northwest Preferred	93⅞	94⅝
Michigan Southern	96	96⅜
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	124½	126⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	88⅞	91⅛
Pacific Mail Company	90¼	91
St. Paul Preferred	80¼	81⅜
St. Paul Common	72⅞	73¼
Toledo and Wabash	66⅞	67
Cleveland and Toledo	97½	97
Ohio and Mississippi	32½	33⅜
Mariposa Preferred	34½	34¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	115¾	5-20 reg., 1867	113¼
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	115¾	5-20 coup., 1867	113¼
5-20 reg., 1862	109	5-20 coup., 1868	113⅜
5-20 coup., 1862	119¼	5 ₱ cent. reg., 1871	123
5-20 coup., 1864	114⅛	10-40 reg	104⅜
5-20 coup., 1865	116⅛	10-40 coup	105⅛
5-20 coup., '65, n. is	113⅜	6s Currency	104⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ill. 6 ₱ c. c. '79, aft '70	100½	Mo., H. & St. Jo. Is	88½
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '77	100½	Louisiana 6s, levee bds.	69
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '79	100½	California 7s	124
Ill. War Loan	100½	Alabama 5s	68
Indiana 5 ₱ c	97	N. Y. Reg. B'ty. Loan	109
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '73	100	N. Y. Coupon B. Loan	109
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '78	98	N. Y. 7 ₱ c. Canal, '70	100
Tenn. 6 ₱ c. ex cou	65⅝	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '72	101¾
Tenn. 6 ₱ c. new bds	64⅛	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '73	101¾
Virginia 6s, ex cou	56⅛	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '74	101¾
Georgia 6s	82	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '75	101¾
Georgia 7s, new bds	93⅛	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '77	101¾
North Carolina 6s	60⅛	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '78	101¾
North Car. 6s. n. bds	56	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '71	100
Missouri 6s	87¼	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '74	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	131	People's	141
Manhattan	141	Market	122
Merchants'	126	Nassau	105
Mechanics'	132	Shoe and Leather	132
Union	130	Corn Exchange	131
Phœnix	107	St. Nicholas	105
Fulton	160	Commonwealth	114
National	109	Imp. and Traders'	130
State of New-York	112	Park	159
Commerce	122	Manuf's and Merch's	102
Ocean	105	Central National	109⅜
American Exchange	116	Fourth National	103
Bank of the Republic	117	Ninth National	112
Hanover	109	Tenth National	97
Metropolitan	142	Oriental	149½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90⅝	Chi. R. I. & P	93⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est'e.	87⅛	Morris & Essex 1st M.	99
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n.	87⅛	Morris & Essex 2d M.	89⅛
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	89	N. J. Cen. 1st M	98
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	84	N. J. Cen. 2d M	101
H. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869-70	100	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M	97
H. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	102⅛	P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M	91
Harlem 1st M	101	Clev. & Pit. C. S. Fund	85
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.	110	Cleve. & P. 2d M	96
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d M	93⅛	Cleve. & P. 4th M	75
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	81	Chi. & Alton S. F.	99
Alton & T. H. 2d M inc	79	Chi. & Alton 1st M	102
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	95	Chi. & Alton inc	90
Con. 7 ₱ cent. con	94⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	94
Del., L. & W. 2d M	90	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	90
Tol. & W. 1st. M. ext.	90	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	90⅛
Tol. & W. 2d M	85⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	89
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	77⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	83
Tol., W. & W. c. c. S'k. F.	79	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	85⅛
Gt. West'n 1st M. '68	100⅛	Chi. & Mil. 1st M	88
Gt. West'n 1st M. '88	87⅛	Mar. Trustee Cer	65
Gt. West'n 2d M., '93	78⅛	Long Dock bonds	92
Gal. & Chi. extended.	96	Western Union bonds.	86
Gal. & Chic. 2d M	95	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st M	82½
Chi. & R. I. 1st M	98½		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,522,700; total payments, $1,205,203; balance, $86,880,265. The receipts include for Customs, $303,000; for Gold Notes, $44,000.

Attention is directed to the advertisement on another page, of the Chattanooga and Alabama Railroad Company.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☛ SAFES TO LET BY THE NATIONAL PARK BANK IN A BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF VAULT.—For the safe-keeping and protection from fire and burglars of Securities of all kinds, including Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Wills and Diamonds, and valuable Jewelry of every description. An inspection of the vault, constructed by this Bank in their new building, will at once convince all parties interested that the most perfect attainable security has been reached, and at an extremely moderate annual cost to each tenant.

The officers will take pleasure in showing the vault on application.

☛ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN OF LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.

Since the close of our sales for the Company we have been buying and selling these bonds at our counter at market rates. Paying seven per cent. gold interest in New-York, free of taxation, we recommend them to our customers as the cheapest security in the market.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 20 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 3, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	21	Malt, bushels	500
Flour, bbls	9,328	Peas, bushels	
Flour, bags		Pork, bbls	314
Cornmeal, bbls	789	Cut Meats, pkgs	255
Cornmeal, bags	978	Lard, pkgs	6
Wheat, bushels		Beef, tcs. and bbls	5
Corn, bushels	16,630	Whisky, bbls	297
Rye, bushels		Petroleum bbls	1,993
Oats, bushels	609	Rosin, bbls	3,500
Barley, bushels		Spirits Turpentine	200

ASHES—Continue very quiet at $7 75@$8 for Pots, and (nominally) $9 12½@$9 25 for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, 902 bbls.

COFFEE—There has been a more active call from the trade, chiefly for Rio and Maracaibo, at uniform prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,610 bags Rio, including 3,900 bags to arrive, and 3,158 bags Maracaibo, on private terms. We quote: Java, 21c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@17½c.; Rio, 8¾c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@14½c., all in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—There has been more movement in this line, to-day, and rather more firmness in prices. The demand has been almost exclusively from shippers and spinners. Sales have been reported of 3,446 bales, including 2,168 bales to shippers, and 1,278 bales to spinners, the market closing steadily on the basis of the annexed figures, though with less animation. The business of the week ending with last evening, Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA notice thus: "Our market for the week has been irregular, closing dull and heavy, at ¾c. ₱ lb. decline from highest quotations of the week. The total sales for the week have been 14,755 bales, including 4,487 bales to spinners, 2,625 bales to speculators, 6,943 bales to exporters, and 800 bales in transit. Sales of average Low Middlings are reported as follows: For April, 100 bales at 27¾c., and 250 bales at 28c.; for May, 100 bales at 28c., and 200 at 28¼c.; for June, 250 bales at 28¾c.; 100 bales at 28⅝c. There is a full supply of Cotton offering, and holders are more willing to accept quotations. The exports from this port for the week have been, to Liverpool, 9,635 bales at 3-16d. to ¼d. freight; to Bremen, 655 bales at ¾c. freight; to Hamburg, 723 bales at ¼d. freight; total, 11,013 bales. The exports from all ports for the week have been, to Liverpool, 44,349 bales; to the Continent, 14,839 bales; total, 59,188 bales."

Closing Prices of Cotton To-day:

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	25¾	26	26¼	26½
Good Ordinary	26¾	27	27¼	27½
Low Middling	27¾	28	28¼	28½
Middling	28¾	29	29¼	29½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts this week	8,156
Receipts last week	11,345
Receipts preceding week	12,047
Receipts since Jan. 1	237,596
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	530,000
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,632
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,310
Exports since Tuesday	7,129
Exports since Jan. 1	75,008
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	264,531
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	333,551
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	378,250
Estimated stock on hand here	116,560

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.	
Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	1,917,000
Receipts same time in 1867	1,831,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	967,000
Exports same time last year	1,231,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	406,000
Estimated stock same time last year	321,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	88,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very light business has been transacted in State and Western Flour, prices of which have favored buyers slightly. There has been a little export call for Extra State on the basis of $6 20@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 6,900 bbls., in lots, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 70@$6 15; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 10@$6 70; fair ordinary to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 70@$7 20, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 35@$6 95 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 70@$6 15
Extra State	6 10@ 7 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 10@10 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 35@ 6 95
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 95@10 25
Extra Genesee	7 20@10 25
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	7 00@13 00

Southern Flour is inactive at drooping prices; sales have been reported since our last of 350 bbls., at $6 60@$7 20 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 25@$13 50 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour is quiet at $6 90@$9 25, as extremes, for old, and $9@$10 50 for new Extras, ₱ 196 lbs.; sales, 250 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour is in limited demand at $5@$7 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 280 bbls. Cornmeal is in request and firm at $4 15@$4 75 for Western, $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, and $5@$5 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after, especially Winter, which has been inquired for by millers, and which has been held firmly. There has been but little call for Spring, prices of which have not varied materially. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 58,500 bushels, including White Michigan, at $1 85@$1 91; Amber do., part at $1 70; Red Western (Winter) at $1 60½; No. 2 Spring at $1 45@$1 47, in store and delivered; White Genesee on private terms; and White California at $1 65, ₱ bushel. Corn has been more freely offered and purchased at a shade easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 65,000 bushels at 87c.@90c. for New Mixed Western; 88c.@93c. for Old do., in store and delivered, and 81c.@93c. for White and Yellow, according to quality and condition, ₱ bushel. Western Rye is in demand at $1 40@$1 42½ ₱ bushel. Sales, 7,500 bushels. Barley is very quiet at lower prices. Sales, 6,500 bushels German at $1 80. Barley Malt continues inactive at $2 05@$2 10 ₱ bushel. Oats are in good demand and higher; sales have been reported since our last of 43,000 bushels Western at 76½c. in store, and 78c.@78½c. delivered, ₱ bushel.

HEMP—Has been firm but slow of sale. Stock, 640 bales American, with 75 tons and 10,921 bales foreign.

HAY—Bale Hay has been sparingly sought after at 60c.@65c. for shipping and 90c.@$1 15 for poor to prime, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been in light demand at 75c.@$1 15 for long and short ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been dull and heavy, including American at 5c.@12c. for New, and 2c.@5c. for Old, ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 6c.@12c.; Eastern, 6c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@10c.; Michigan, 5c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@5c. ₱ lb.

HARDWARE—American goods are in some request, at generally unchanged prices; Foreign, dull and weak in price.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 33,120 Hides; sales, 26,800 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. DAY & Co., 2,800 Dry Montevideo, to arrive, 20½ lbs., 23c., gold, usual selection; 3,700 Dry Rio Grande Kips, to arrive, 12 lbs., private terms; 4,300 Dry Central American, 20@20½ lbs., 20½c., gold, as they run; 1,000 Dry Mexican, 25 lbs., private terms; 1,400 Dry Salted Matamoras, 35 lbs., 16c., gold, as they run; 4,500 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres Kips, to arrive, 29@30 lbs., 13½c., gold, usual selection; 4,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande Cow, to arrive *via* Europe, 46 lbs., 12½c., gold, usual selection; 400 Wet Salted Texas, 65@70 lbs., 12c.; 4,700 City Slaughters, 56½@85 lbs., 11½c.@12c. The Stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 46,900 Hides and 90 bales, (same time last year, 182,000—year before, 111,400,) as follows: 5,800 Dry Buenos Ayres, 1,000 Dry Montevideo, (from Europe,) 1,000 Dry California, 3,000 Dry Central American, 1,500 Dry Rio Janeiro, 2,000 Dry Bahia, 1,000 Dry West Indies, 17,000 Dry Mexican, 12,000 Dry Texas, 600 Wet Salted Rio Janeiro, 49 bales Manilla Buffalo, 50 bales Dry Calcutta Cow.

LEATHER—Sole has been quiet and depressed in price. Week's receipts 52,000 sides. We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, Good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Damaged, all weights, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Poor, all weights, 20c.@24c.; Hemlock Slaughter in rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter in rough, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter in rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c. cash, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—A rather better inquiry has been noted to-day; prices have not varied much. We quote old and new crop Porto Rico at 40c.@75c.; Cuba at 35c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@85c. ₱ gallon. Sales include 370 hhds. Porto Rico, chiefly at 62c.; and 120 hhds. new crop Cuba Muscovado, at 51c.@58c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The export demand has been good for Strained Common Resin, at a shade firmer prices; 2,500 bbls. were disposed of at $2 50 per 280 lbs. There has been little call for other articles. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 50½c.@52½c., chiefly at 51c. for round lots, ₱ gallon; Crude at $4 25; Resin at $2 40@$9, with extra choice lots held much higher, ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 75; Pitch at $2 75@$3 ₱ bbl. Stock in yards, 82,658 bbls. Resin; 10,926 bbls. Tar; 927 bbls. Crude Turpentine, and 5,874 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

OILS—Have been in demand and held rather more confidently, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 20; Bleached Whale at $1 25; Crude Sperm at $1 90@$2; Unbleached Sperm at $2 05@$2 10; Lard Oil at $1 50@$1 65; Red Oil at 82½c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1 02@$1 03; Olive at $1 50@$1 55 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The demand is mainly for Refined, which is wanted, at 32½c. as the ruling price for Standard White, at which there were sales of 500 bbls. The Philadelphia price was 31c.@31½c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds were quiet. We quote at 18c.@18½c. for Crude in bulk, 23c.@24c. for Crude in bbls., and 30c.@33½c. for Refined ₱ gallon. Stock in yards and on shipboard, 48,521 bbls. all told, against 54,334 bbls. same date last year. The receipts at Philadelphia to-day were 1,540 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted lower on a moderate call for New Mess, mainly speculative. The offerings, however, have been light. Sales have been reported of 1,875 bbls., in lots, at $31 12@$31 25, closing at $31 25 regular for New Mess; $30 75@$31 for Old Mess; $28 50@$30 25 for Prime Mess; $30 75@$31 for Thin Mess; and $26@$27 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs continue inactive at 13¼c.@13¾c. for City, ₱ lb. Cut Meats are in more demand at full prices; sales equal to 280 packages, at 16½c.@17c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams, chiefly at 17c. for pickled, and 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive at previous prices; sales 30 boxes Cumberland at 16½c. ₱ lb. Lard is heavy and lower; sales have been reported since our last of 500 tierces and bbls. at 17½c.@19c. for Poor to very Choice, chiefly at 18¼c. for City, and 18½c. for Prime Western Steam, ₱ lb.; also, 250 tierces Prime Steam, seller May, at 18½c. ₱ lb. Beef continues dull at $11@$16 for Plain Mess; $12@$18 for Extra Mess, and $8@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales reported, 140 bbls. Tierce Beef rules very dull, including New Prime Mess at $25@$29; Indian Mess at $27@$34 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams have been in moderate demand at $25@$31 ₱ bbl.; sales 175 bbls. Butter and Cheese rule quiet. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb	45@48
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb	43@45
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb	42@44
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb	40@43
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ₱ lb	37@40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ₱ lb	45@48
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ₱ lb	40@43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ₱ lb	42@44
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ₱ lb	37@40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb	38@40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ₱ lb	35@38
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb	30@33
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb	28@32
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ₱ lb	26@28
Common Western, ₱ lb	23@25
Western Rolls, ₱ lb	25@35
Canada, Good to Prime, ₱ lb	31@35
Canada, Common, ₱ lb	23@25
New Crop Butter, tubs, Good to Prime	43@48

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₱ lb	21 @22¼
Factory dairies, fair quality, ₱ lb	20 @21
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₱ lb	21 @22¼
Farm dairies, fair to good, ₱ lb	19 @20
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	10 @15

RICE—Has been quoted steady, with sales of 100 tcs. Carolina at $9 12½@$9 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand has been very limited, and prices have been quoted a shade easier, refining grades showing most heaviness. For good refining 11¼c. ₱ lb was said to have been the best bid at the close, though holders were asking as high as 12c. ₱ lb. Sales have been reported since our last of 370 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 11½c.@13¼c.; and 30 boxes Havana, part at 12¼c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in very moderate request, at from 14½c.@16¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 114,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@11¾c.; also, 28,500 lbs. Stearine at 17½c.@18½c., and 20,000 lbs. Grease at 11½c.@14½c. ₱ lb.

WOOL—The business in this line during March, in private trade, Messrs. Walter Brown & Co., sum up thus: The following are the sales during the month as reported: 1,700,000 Fleece and Pulled, 40c.@58c.; Combing, 8,000 lbs., 52c.@70c.; Combing Pulled, 2,000 lbs.; California, 84,000 lbs., 26c.@32c.; 274 bales Burry do., 19c.@23c.; Scoured, 50,000 lbs., 80c.@$1 50; Texas, 125,000 lbs., 25c.@36½c.; Mexican, 25,000 lbs., 25c.@29½c.; Port Philip, 386 bales; Russian, 60,000 lbs., 22½c.; Donskoi, 15,000 lbs.; Georgia, 3,000 lbs., at 40c.; East India, 20 bales; Cape, 167 bales; Valparaiso, 20,000 lbs.; Camel's Hair, 30,000 lbs. Receipts of Domestic Wool during the month, 2,430 bales; Coastwise—California, 1,550 bales; New-Orleans, 207 bales; Texas, 369 bales. Total, 4,556 bales. Imports of the month as published are: Liverpool, 126 bales; London, 70 bales; Marseilles, 322 bales; Bermuda, 53 bales; Taganrog, 1,203 bales; Antwerp, 67 bales; Rio Grande, 30 bales. Total, 2,021 bales. The next public sale is announced by the same firm, for Thursday, the 22d of April, at noon, at which time will be offered a large assortment of choice Fleece and Pulled Wools; Excelsior Scoured sorts and other descriptions of Wool, particulars of which will be given in due time by advertisement, &c.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken, by steamer, 1,300 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@¼d. ₱ lb.; 7,500 bushels Wheat at 3d. ₱ bushel, and 4,700 bbls. Resin at 1s. 8d.@1s. 9d. ₱ 280 lbs., nearly all at the lower rate. Market generally much depressed. Total number of vessels in port, 549 of all classes.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-off clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, No. 466 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-off clothing to dispose of, can get the highest cash price by calling on or addressing WILLIAM BAXTER, No. 468 Pearl-st.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY

First Mortgage Forty-year Bonds.

Interest Seven Per Cent. per Annum,

Payable February and August, in the City of New-York. Guaranteed, jointly and severally, by

THE INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD CO.
THE PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.;

The latter guarantee being indorsed by the

Pennsylvania Central Railroad Co.

Issue restricted to $1,700,000 on the entire road, which is equal to about $15,000 per mile. This road is now approaching its completion; it traverses a rich and populous district in the State of Indiana, and will soon constitute an important link in the Trunk Line, extending from the Atlantic cities to the Southwest, via Cairo.

The intrinsic value of the road itself, combined with the guarantee of four other important railroad companies, one of which ranks financially among the strongest railroad corporations in the world, render these bonds among the safest investments on the market.

We confidently recommend them as a most desirable security for parties investing for themselves or in trust for others.

Also, Shares in the Capital Stock of said Railway Company, on which Six per Cent. per annum and one half the net earnings of the road, in excess of that amount, is guaranteed to the holders in perpetuity by the same railroad corporations.

A limited quantity of these choice securities are offered for sale on favorable terms by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 NASSAU-STREET.

$1,000,000 GOLD.

SIX PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD
OF MISSOURI.

Coupons payable May and Nov. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., in the City of New-York. The principal, as well as the interest, is payable in coin. Length of road, 72½ miles, from the City of St. Joseph to Lexington, making a through line, with the connection now completed from Omaha to St. Louis, and, on completion of the Union and Central Pacific Roads, with San Francisco. The total amount of bonds, all that can be issued, is $1,000,000—less than $14,000 per mile—which are secured by a first mortgage on the entire property of the Company. A portion of the road is now in successful operation; the balance is being rapidly constructed, and will be completed during the Summer.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. are the trustees for the bonds, who receive the money and pay it over to the Company on the completion of each section of the road.

The road is being built entirely with cash, economically and in a substantial manner. The Directors and officers are all men of the highest standing and responsibility. The counties through which it runs are the most populous and richest agricultural districts in the State, making the security first-class—one that we recommend to our friends as a desirable investment, equal, in our estimation, to any we have ever sold. The California-Pacific 7 per cent. Bonds were closed out by us in January last, and are now selling at an advance of from 5 to 6 per cent., and are in good demand at the price. We confidently look for a corresponding, if not greater, advance in the St. Louis and St. Joseph 6 per cent. Bonds.

The Company, through the undersigned, offer a limited amount at 87½, and accrued interest in currency, reserving the right to advance the price without notice. Governments and other marketable securities received at market rates. For pamphlets and further particulars, apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
DRAW Short-Sight Exchange on PARIS.
Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on
THE CITY BANK……………… } LONDON.
MESSRS. ROBERT BENSON & CO. }
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the holders of coupons of the Pennsylvania and Ohio First Mortgage Bonds of the ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, due on 1st April, 1869, can receive the cash for same upon presentation at the office of the Erie Railway in the City of New-York.

Holders of the over-due coupons of First and Second Mortgage Bonds can exchange the same for First Mortgage Bonds of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway Company, carrying seven per cent. interest guaranteed by the Erie Railway Company in sums of $1,000 each, and scrip certificates for sums of lesser amount.

JAY GOULD,
President Erie Railway Company.

NEW-YORK, March 30, 1869.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
LANSING, April 1, 1869. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT in pursuance of section seven of an act authorizing a War Loan, approved May 10, 1861, the War Loan Bonds designated by the following numbers have been drawn for redemption, pursuant to said law, and will be paid at the MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, in the City of New-York, and the Second National Bank, in Detroit, on the 1st day of July, 1869. If not presented for payment, interest will then cease.

E. O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

BONDS OF $1,000.

NUMBERS.

1	102	208	305	375	543	628	715	831	929
3	103	221	311	376	545	630	726	833	937
11	111	231	313	378	549	632	727	834	939
18	125	233	316	384	554	633	747	839	945
21	126	237	317	387	558	636	751	840	946
22	127	238	318	388	561	638	754	841	948
25	130	242	319	389	563	639	760	842	949
31	132	245	320	390	565	642	761	844	956
33	134	247	324	471	570	644	765	846	969
34	136	250	333	481	571	646	766	852	977
35	138	251	334	482	572	647	768	853	994
43	142	256	338	491	579	650	780	854	995
45	146	258	340	493	584	653	785	858	996
49	153	262	342	502	586	662	787	863	1,001
54	154	265	344	503	591	668	788	873	1,002
58	159	266	345	504	592	669	789	877	1,003
60	160	267	346	506	595	675	791	878	1,005
63	162	268	348	508	601	676	794	883	1,007
66	176	272	355	512	604	679	795	884	1,008
67	178	274	357	516	610	680	799	892	1,011
77	180	275	360	518	612	685	800	893	1,012
78	182	276	361	519	613	688	812	899	1,014
83	184	281	365	520	618	690	815	903	1,015
87	187	283	366	522	619	698	816	907	1,018
90	189	292	367	524	621	703	822	909	1,019
91	192	297	370	527	622	706	824	910	1,027
97	198	299	371	533	623	709	829	918	1,030
99	206	302	373	538	625	711	830	921	1,036

BONDS OF $500.

NUMBERS.

5	37	82	134	147	183	227	243	275	295
10	42	91	135	167	193	230	261	282	299
13	48	125	140	168	211	237	267	286	300
21	68	131	141	175	224	239	268	291	305

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received up to THURSDAY, 8th April, at noon, for the purchase of $500,000—or any part thereof—equipment coupon bonds of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, dated March 1, 1869, and due in five years with interest at the rate of eight per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable semi-annually at the office of the agency in this City on the 1st of March and September.

No bid of less than par and accrued interest will be considered.

Payment will be required on notification of the acceptance of the bid. The balance of the $1,000,000 authorized will not probably be issued this year.

Proposals to be addressed to WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, No. 27 Pine-st., and indorsed "Bid for Equipment Bonds of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company."

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE BLOCK HOUSE MINING COMPANY, }
OF CAPE BRETON, NOVA SCOTIA, }
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 12th inst. Polls will be open at 12 o'clock M., and remain open one hour.

The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 12th inst., both inclusive.

D. B. KEELER, Jr., Treasurer.

WANTED—SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND Newark stocks and bonds; Indianapolis and Cincinnati, Dayton and Western, Little Miami, Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago, Evansville and Crawfordville, Memphis and Charleston; also all other Western and Southern railroad stocks and bonds purchased by WM. A. GUEST, No. 25 Wall-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the 2d-av. Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 5, 1869, at No. 12 Pine-st. Polls open at 12 o'clock, and close at 1 o'clock. The transfer books will close on the 26th day of March, and be reopened April 6.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

The National Trust COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY,
CAPITAL PAID IN,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Company is constituted by its Charter a Legal Depository of Money paid into Court.

The Company is authorized to accept the agency of corporations in issuing, registering, or countersigning Certificates of Stocks, Bonds or other evidences of debt.

To act as Trustees of Mortgagees of Railroads and other Corporations.

To act as receiver in cases of litigation.

To accept and execute all Trusts in reference to both real and personal estate committed to the Company by any person or corporation, or transferred to the Company by order of any of the Courts of Records, or by any Surrogate.

As Guardian of Estates belonging to Children.

To act as Executors or Administrators of Estates.

To act as Treasurer and Financial Agent of charitable and religious institutions and corporations.

To act as Agent for Foreign Banks, Bankers, Business Men, and Corporations having business transactions in the City of New-York.

To act as Financial Agent of State and City Governments, and of Counties, in the management of their business at the financial centre of the country.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,
&c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, April 3, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881.	115⅛	116	5-20 Coupon, '67.	113⅜	113½
Coupon, 1881……	115⅝	116	5-20 Coupon, '68.	113⅜	113½
5-20 Regis., 1862..	109⅞	110	10-40 Regist'd..	104⅜	104½
5-20 Coupon, '62..	118½	119	10-40 Coupon….	105⅛	105¼
5-20 Coupon, '64..	114⅛	114⅜	Gold………….	131⅜	131½
5-20 Coupon, '65..	116⅛	116⅜	U. S. Cur. Pac.	104⅛	104⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July..	113⅜	113½			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per Cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.

LOANS negotiated.

Gibson, Beadleston & Co.,

BANKERS,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK,
GIVE NOTICE

That their arrangements are perfect and unsurpassed for making

COLLECTIONS

at the lowest rates and with prompt returns in any part of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.

ALSO, for the negotiation of Loans on Merchandise, in store and afloat.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON,
AND STERLING CREDITS.
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
BUY AND SELL
MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE }
INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 155 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN Directors of this Company, constituting the third class, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 6th day of April prox., from 12 to 1 P. M.

W. A. BREWER, Jr., Secretary.

GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 176 Broadway, on TUESDAY, April 13, next. The poll will be opened from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 9,279, DATED Feb. 1, 1869, for 100 shares Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Co. stock, in favor of Puliston, Raymond & Co. The public are cautioned against buying or negotiating the same, transfer having been stopped. HOWES & MACY.

NEW-YORK, April 3, 1869.

MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE Scrip bought and sold; Atlantic, new issue, wanted. Full reports in pamphlet form of all New-York companies for gratuitous distribution at the office of GEORGE E. COOK & CO., No. 49 Wall-st., Insurance Scrip Brokers.

FOR SALE—THE MANHATTAN METALlurgical Works, No. 552 West 28th-st., with lease and contents, viz., machinery, furnaces, &c., for smelting ores; in perfect order. Apply to COLWELL & BROTHER, Iron Founders, foot of West 27th-st.

COUPONS ON SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD 8 PER CENT. BONDS, due April 1, will be paid on and after that date at our office.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 24 Pine-st.

TEACHERS.

A LADY TEACHER WISHES AN ENgagement with a private family for the ensuing Summer to instruct young ladies in singing and Italian; would superintend their other studies; unexceptionable references. Address Mlle. B., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO TEACH, Langwishes a position as daily governess, in or near Harlem, to teach English branches, French, and rudiments of Latin, after 1 o'clock. Address GOVERNESS, Station L.

A PARISIAN PROFESSOR, WITH the highest references, wishes pupils in French, French conversation and painting. Address PROFESSOR, No. 73 Gold-st.

A COMPETENT FRENCH TEACHER would give lessons at pupils' home, or like to teach French in a college or day school. Address FRENCH, Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE.—FURNIture taken on storage in lofts of No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises, to CONKLIN & BAYLEY.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free of Government tax.

Deposits made now will draw interest from the 1st of April.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN,
President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,
Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st.

Money deposited now or on or before April 20 will bear interest from the 1st of April, payable in January or July.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000, FREE FROM NATIONAL TAX.

Open every day from 10 to 3, and on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW-BOWERY.

DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1. *Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums, from $1 to $5,000.*

HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

ALL DEPOSITS made on or before APRIL 20 will draw interest from April 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upwards. One dollar received on deposit. ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEfore the 20th of APRIL will draw interest from the 1st of APRIL.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 P. M.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made now will draw interest from April 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, 3D-AV., between 125th and 126th sts. Six per Cent. interest, free from Government tax. Deposits made now draw interest from April 1. A large fire-proof jewelers' safe for sale.

THOS. B. TAPPEN, President.
JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on $5 to $5,000. Deposits on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1. ASSETS, $6,011,234 16.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC }
RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., }
NEW-YORK, March 16, 1869. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of United States Government tax, has been declared payable on and after the 10th day of April next to the stockholders or their legal representatives who shall be registered as such on the books of this Company on the closing of the transfer books, which will be closed on the afternoon of the 31st March instant. F. H. TOWS, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST. }
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1869. }

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared the regular QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th April next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 26th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 7th proximo. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY, }
March 31, 1869. }

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared by this Company, payable at the office of the Company, No. 61 Wall-st., New-York, on and after April 2, 1869. JAMES P. LOWREY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—The Directors of this Company have declared a QUARTERLY Dividend of TWO per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, on the 13th April.

The Transfer Books will close on the 1st proximo and remain closed until the 14th proximo.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, NEW-YORK.
THE SUMMER SESSION
of this first-class Seminary, for the education of young ladies, will commence April 14.
REV. L. DELOS MANSFIELD,
President.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE,
A Military Boarding School,
Tarrytown, N. Y.
Inspection solicited.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, } Principals.
C. C. CURTISS, }

DR. A. SEELIGSOHN'S INSTITUTE, No. 213 West 54th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., a Boarding and Day School for boys and girls. The increasing number of pupils has induced the principal to remove to the above location. This institution offers superior advantages in all branches of useful instruction, an agreeable home, with parental care, in a location unsurpassed in this City. For circulars apply as above to Dr. A. SEELIGSOHN.

THE LESPINASSE

Fort Washington French Institute, 170th-st. Graduating courses for the mathematics, modern languages and business. Preparatory studies for West Point, Troy or Naval Academy. Circulars, LEROY, No. 913 Broadway, G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young girls, at Hyde Park, on the Hudson; number limited to six. Spring Term opens May 3. For terms and reference, address Box No. 64 Post Office, Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS AT Dolbear's Commercial Academy, 609 Broadway, become quick at figures, rapid business writers, and practical bookkeepers in one term.

C. B. WARRING'S CLASSICAL, COMmercial and Military Boarding School, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Special attention paid the common English studies.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; term opens April 5. Rev. ALONZA FLACK, A. M., Principal.

ROSE HILL BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies, Danbury, Conn.—Spring term opens April 1. Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—BRIDGEport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MACHINERY.

SECOND-HAND COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Cards, drawing frames, coarse and fine speeders, dead spindle throstles, warpers, dressers, &c. For description and prices of these machines, address C. F. BATTLES, Agent Tremont Mills, Lowell, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAVE 25 PER CENT.
BUY YOUR SILVERWARE
OF THE MANUFACTURERS,
FORD & TUPPER,
SALESROOMS
NOS. 787 AND 789 BROADWAY,
CORNER 10TH-ST.

OLD PAPER.
OLD PAPER.
OLD PAPER.
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OLD PAPER.
OLD PAPER.
OLD PAPER.

We guarantee to pay more than any other House in the City FOR OLD BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, MANUSCRIPTS, and ALL KINDS OF WASTE PAPER.

MANAHAN & MILLAR,
Wholesale Paper Warehouse,
No. 10 Spruce-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—STEAMBOAT SUNNYSIDE, length 290 feet, beam 35 feet, depth of hold 9 feet, 848 tons, cylinder 12 feet by 56 inches, two boilers, each 21 feet 4 inches by 11 feet; is fitted in the most superb manner for a day boat; copper fastened to floors; engine, hull and equipments all first class; speed about 22 miles, has made with favorable tide 25 miles per hour; will carry comfortably 1,800 passengers; the boat is nearly new, having been used but one season; will be sold for about half her present value. Apply to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, caustic or detention from business, for stricture, fistula, piles, diseases of the bladder and kidneys, diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face and person. Address, by letter or personally, HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

TO PRINTERS.—USE THE PATENT COMposition for printers' rollers, that does not harden, shrink, or crack. Give a trial, and you will continue to use it. Orders solicited by the manufacturers, FRANCIS & LOUTREL, 45 Maiden-lane, New-York.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BAGGAGE, TRUNKS OR OTHER PROPERTY.—Separate compartments, all sizes; goods taken up on elevators; porters, truckmen, &c., to order. H. G. HAEGER, No. 300 West 28th-st., corner 9th-av.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDIcal Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A situation as cook in a private family; understands meats, soups and game; is a first-rate bread and biscuit maker; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer months; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 250 West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable Protestant young woman as laundress; or chambermaid and laundress; or fine washer; thoroughly understands her business; flute, &c.; good City testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN who has had several years' experience in traveling through Europe, a situation as maid with a family about going abroad; undoubted references given. Apply to or address M. M., office of the Clarendon Hotel, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOman, Protestant, a situation as infant's nurse; can take entire charge night and day, and bring it up on the bottle; is a good plain sewer; will go to any part of the country; good reference; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR WAITRESS and parlor maid, with excellent City references, a situation in a private family or regular chambermaid in a private boarding-house; takes charge of the silver and dining-room in style; wages $11. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; the best of City reference from last place, where she has lived 9 years. Call at No. 232 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid; no objection to City or country; no objection to care of children; with City and country reference. Call for two days at No. 515 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant (Scotch) young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting, operating Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has best recommendations. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable woman; has the best City testimonials; she thoroughly understands her business; meat, game, pastry, jellies, creams; excellent baker of all kinds; country or City. At 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as lady's maid and nurse; is a competent hairdresser; would have no objections to travel. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 227 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, three or four days' work in the week, washing and ironing, house-cleaning or cooking; can give the best of City reference. Apply for one week at No. 321 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRSTclass Scotch Protestant young woman as experienced waitress; or chambermaid and waitress; willing to go to the country; best City references. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as first-class cook; understands the business thoroughly; is a good baker, pastry, and all kinds of desserts; City reference from her last place. Call at No. 144 East 15th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game and desserts; will go to the country with a family; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of ladies' fineries and fluting; will go to the country with a family; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; lately arrived. Can be seen for two days at No. 148 7th-av., near 29th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and plain sewer, or embroiderer, or would take the place of waitress; is capable of both; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 333 East 13th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress; understands her business to perfection; has the best City reference; willing to go to the country with a family. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRSTclass cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; has three years' reference from her last employer. Call at or address No. 796 8th-av., between 55th and 56th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH excellent City references, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; makes pastries, soups and jellies; will do the coarse washing; wages $14. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a small private family to do general housework; the best of City reference. Call at No. 65 Forsyth-st., in the rear, first basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as good cook; would do the coarse washing; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 220 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant girl to travel to Europe as nurse or assistant to a lady. Inquire at her last place, No. 114 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or do up ladies' fineries; understands fluting; can be seen for two days at No. 130 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 248 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing; City reference. Call at No. 124 West 40th-st.

ALL FAMILIES DESIROUS OF OBtaining first-class servants, such as maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, &c., will find them by calling at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.; both Protestants and Catholics, for City and country.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Inst., 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, with a small family, a situation in the country to take charge of a gentleman's place; is handy—can do carpenter work; understands horses, &c. Can be seen on Monday at the feed store, 28 East 19th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; the man as coachman and plain gardener, the wife for general housework; has the best of City reference; no children; long experience. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a man who understands the business perfectly in all its branches; has first-class reference; is married; one child and wife; is a workman. Address J. L., gardener, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A SINGLE young man, American, as coachman; understands his business and not afraid of work of any kind; reference given. Address ENERGY, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman or gardener; can be well recommended from Messrs. Thorburn's seed store; is a good milker of cows. Call or address J. S., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, sober young man as groom, or would take charge of a turnout for a single gentleman; no objections to City or country. Call at or address for one week No. 45 West 30th-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man of long experience; understands his business thoroughly; has good references. Can be seen at carriage repository, corner of Great Jones-st. and Broadway. JOHN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN man as valet and courier, to go to Europe with a family; speaks English, French, and can bring good reference from his present employer. Address No. 104 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man, Protestant, as gardener; no objection to the care of a cow or horse; good reference given. Address J. F., Gardener, Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, sober and steady man, with unexceptionable references, a situation as waiter in a family; no objection to go into the country. Call at No. 107 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a married man; no family; can give the best reference from his last three places; ten years in the business. Address F. J. G., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, (English,) who is willing to make himself useful, a situation as clerk, or otherwise, in a dry goods store, or any other place of business. Address A. B., No. 122 Washington-st.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUAtions as first-class waiter and professed cook; the best of City references; are Protestants. Call at or address Mr. JACKSON'S, under the Fifth-av. Hotel, for three days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, employment as groom and coachman; he fully understands it in every respect; has very good references. Address C. M., No. 305 4th-av., harness maker's.

WANTED—GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a married man, with small family; has a thorough practical knowledge of the business, viz., green-house, graperies, &c.; the best of City reference given. Address P. H., No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHly competent coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farm hands, porters, servants, small boys, laborers, &c.; also female help. Apply at the large Employment Office, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single young man; thoroughly understands horses, harness and carriages; is industrious, sober, honest and reliable; first-class City reference. Address WILLIAMS, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN GOING TO Europe, a situation for his coachman; a careful driver, honest, sober and obliging. Inquire at private stable, No. 4 West 19th-st., before 12 o'clock M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or gardener by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; the best of City and country reference. Address M. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; the man as gardener, in all its branches; the wife as cook or laundress; best City reference. Address R. H., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and groom; country or City; reliable and capable; best reference from last employer. Address P. J. K., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands green-house, grapery, fruits, flowers and vegetables and the general management of a first-class place; undoubted City reference. Address D., No. 873 Broadway, florist.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman and gardener, or farmer; or would make himself generally useful; good careful driver; understands the care of horses, cows, &c.; good testimonials; City or country. Apply at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a respectable single young man, 28 years of age; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; has the best of City and country references. Can be seen, or address W. S., No. 6 West 19th-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A GOOD-NATURED YOUNG man, a situation as coachman in the country, where he could be steady the whole year round; can milk, help in garden, and is willing to make himself generally useful; the best City reference. Address M. H., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-class waiter in a gentleman's family by a single man of long experience, who can be recommended for being a good worker; is smart, active, and obliging; would like to go in the country. Address for one week No. 488 6th-av., in the grocery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENer, who has a thorough knowledge of greenhouses, hot and cold graperies; also fruit, vegetables and laying out grounds; best reference; married. Address GARDENER, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, SOBER and industrious young man, a situation as coachman and groom; has best City reference. Address F. R., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG married man as first-class coachman in a private family, in either City or country; has no family. Address J. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a Protestant single man, who thoroughly understands his business; can furnish unexceptionable City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman; married, no incumbrance; Protestant; the very best City reference. Call or address WM. S. H., No. 37 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as coachman; no incumbrance; experienced in care of horses and carriages; good rider. Call between 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. at No. 12 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a respectable German man, single; he thoroughly understands both; best of reference. Address H. H., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man, Scotch, on a gentleman's place in the country; best reference. Address F. S., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, STEADY MAN, A situation as watchman; satisfactory references furnished. Address W. B., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF INTEGRItY and ability, to take an influential position in a life insurance company; must be able to purchase $10,000 stock of a retiring officer; communications strictly confidential. Address, with particulars, COMPANY, Box No. 1,711 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—FOR EXCELLENT SITUAtions, number of excellent chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, cooks of all kinds, houseworkers, young girls for chamberwork, nurses, &c., and those lately landed, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PERSON OF intelligence, good address, and, if possible, experience, to solicit subscriptions in this City for a weekly paper on a liberal commission. Address P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND WIFE, without incumbrance; the wife to do two half days' work in the kitchen per week. Call at the office of LUDLOW THOMAS, No. 39 Pine-st., between 9½ and 10½ o'clock.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS, AND TO ATtend to growing children; wages $14. None need apply but those who understand cutting and fitting and sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, at No. 130 East 24th-st., between 9 and 12.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A DYEING establishment in Philadelphia. Only those well acquainted with the business need apply at No. 316 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COLORED WAITER AND chambermaid; none need apply unless thoroughly competent and having the best City references. Call at No. 23 West 47th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WITH City reference, as nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 70 West 11th-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock, Monday and Tuesday.

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT OF Agencies for a life insurance company. Address, with particulars, AGENT, Box No. 5,452 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron in a small family about to move out of the City; a faithful, capable girl can have a good home. Inquire at No. 196 2d-av., 7 to 9 evening.

A GREAT NUMBER OF SERVANTS of every description are wanted immediately at BEDELL'S large and spacious rooms, Nos. 330 and 332 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL AS LAUNdress. Call at No. 114 West 38th-st., from 9 to 12.

FURNITURE.

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF

FURNITURE,

AT REDUCED PRICES, CONSISTING OF
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES,
AT
F. KRUTINA'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.
All goods warranted.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class furniture, in parlor, library and chamber suites of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU, Manufacturers, No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., N. Y. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.
Established 1850.

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING and LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. Suitable for City and country residences. ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

FURNITURE—AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts.

I manufacture and sell all kinds of furniture, IN SUITES OR SINGLE PIECES, RETAIL AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

Also, Mattresses, Looking-Glasses, Self-Rocking and all other styles of Cradles and Cribs. Furniture made to order, warranted and delivered free. Goods boxed for shipping. Note the number.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm name of PARMELE BROTHERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. HOWARD L. PARMELE and ALFRED PARMELE will settle the affairs of the late firm.

THEODORE W. PARMELE,
HOWARD L. PARMELE,
ALFRED PARMELE.

No. 32 PINE-ST.—NEW-YORK, April 5, 1869.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership, and will continue the coal business under the firm name of PARMELE BROTHERS.

HOWARD L. PARMELE,
ALFRED PARMELE.

No. 32 PINE-ST.—NEW-YORK, 5th April, 1869.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of TUCKER, SEARS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN C. TUCKER,
SAM'L W. SEARS,
RANSOM LAMB.

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1869.

The office of JOHN C. TUCKER will be with the succeeding firm.

The undersigned having purchased the business and interest of TUCKER, SEARS & CO., and assumed their liabilities, will continue the importing and wholesale hardware business under the firm name of SEARS, LEAVITT & CO.

SAM'L W. SEARS,
SHELDON LEAVITT, Jr.,
RANSOM LAMB.

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1869.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM M. VERMILYE and THOMAS E. VERMILYE, Jr., retire from our firm this day. The business will be continued under the same firm name by WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, JAMES A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY and LATHAM A. FISH, who are the partners of the house from this date.

VERMILYE & CO.

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1869.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, LIVERY stable keepers of Nos. 48 and 50 East 32d-st., and No. 93 4th-st., in the City of New-York, do mutually agree that the partnership heretofore existing between us be dissolved from and after the 1st day of April, 1869, the business to be continued at the stable in 32d-st. by JOSEPH SEARCH, and at No. 93 4th-st. by DANIEL HULSE.

JOSEPH SEARCH.
DANIEL HULSE.

Dated APRIL 1, 1869.

THE FIRM OF LIPPIATT & HOWELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent, C. J. HOWELL retiring.

THOS. LIPPIATT,
C. J. HOWELL.

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1869.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 1st day of April, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISAAC SONENBERG and AARON AARONS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 8 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 5, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 31st day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM R. MERVIN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 5, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES B. COOK, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 5, 1869.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC ULRICH, NATHAN ULRICH and LEOPOLD ULRICH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Isaac Ulrich, Nathan Ulrich and Leopold Ulrich, of the County of New-York, and State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

ROBERT MURRAY, Marshal, Messenger.

APRIL 5, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DEMORIN LIBBY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Demorin Libby, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of March, 1869.

mh22-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES B. COTTEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles B. Cotten, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of March, 1869.

mh22-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AMZI COOK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Amzi Cook, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of March, 1869.

mh22-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SYLVESTER F. DEWEY and JAMES H. TAYLOR, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Sylvester F. Dewey and James H. Taylor, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of March, 1869.

mh22-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES A. CROSBY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 18th day of March, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James A. Crosby, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has, for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition, carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, and who has on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1869, been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.

JOHN TODD, Assignee,
No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

mh22-1aw3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OLIVER L. FERRIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 14th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, March 18, 1869.

mh22-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 2,035.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMEON S. CRITTENDEN and CHARLES E. SERGEANT, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Simeon S. Crittenden, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, and of Charles E. Sergeant, of the City of Cincinnati, in the County of Hamilton and State of Ohio, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of February, A. D. 1869.

mh22-1aw3wM* ERASTUS F. BROWN, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WESLEY MERRITT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 19th January, 1869.

mh22-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 2,340.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM EMANUEL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Abraham Emanuel, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of March, 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

mh22-1aw3wM*

NO. 2,293.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID WOODING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of David Wooding, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City, Assignee.

mh29-1aw3wM*

NO. 2,383.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES M. TALCOTT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles M. Talcott, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh22-1aw3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-York, ss.: At New-York, the 31st day of March, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HENRY WOLFE, of Hudson, in the County of Columbia, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

SAMUEL EDWARDS, Assignee, &c.

ap5-1aw3wM*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN STERN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Herman Stern, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of May, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1869.

ap5-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHRISTOPHER O'DONNELL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given, that a petition has been filed in said Court by Christopher O'Donnell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of April, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of April, 1869.

ap5-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS J. SLOAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Thomas J. Sloan, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of May, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of April, 1869.

ap5-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES A. VANBENSCHOTEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Moses A. Vanbenschoten, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of February, 1869.

ap5-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN M. FREEBORN, bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1869—Before John Fitch, Register.—Before John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Benjamin M. Freeborn, of New York, in the County of New York and State of New York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New York, the 12th day of March, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap5-1aw3wM* No. 137 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM D. COCHRAN, bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 2d day of April, A. D., 1869, before John Fitch, Register.—Before John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of William D. Cochran, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 2d day of April, A. D., 1869.

ap5-1aw3wM* GEORGE H. CAREY, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES A. VANBENSCHOTEN, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Moses A. Vanbenschoten, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court in said district.—Dated at New-York the 18th day of February, 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap5-1aw3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 2,364.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLET BARTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Willet Barton, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of March, 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

mh22-1aw3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OWEN KEENAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Owen Keenan, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 26th day of February, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

mh22-1aw3wM*

NO. 2,294.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH EMANUEL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Joseph Emanuel, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of March, 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

mh22-1aw3wM* No. 137 Broadway, N. Y. City.

NO. 2,256.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES STRAUSS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of James Strauss, of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of March, 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh22-1aw3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of VICTOR WOLFF, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Victor Wolff, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh29-1aw3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of EDWARD T. GOODLIFFE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before J. F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward T. Goodliffe, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of March, 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, N. Y.

mh29-1aw3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LORENZO S. LANGTON, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lorenzo S. Langton, of the town of Mamakating, in the County of Sullivan and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburgh, New-York, the 24th day of November, A. D. 1868.

NEHEMIAH FOWLER,
of the City of Newburgh, Assignee.

mh22-1aw3wM

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.: At Hudson, N. Y., the 27th day of March, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN D. SHUFELT, of Chatham, in the County of Columbia and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

SAMUEL EDWARDS, Assignee, &c.

ap5-1aw3wM*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TYPE FOR SALE.—1,900 POUNDS OF BRUCE'S Brevier, No. 12, new and copper-faced. Also, 47 pairs second-hand Cases, in good order. The entire lot will be sold together, cheap. Apply to the Foreman of *Times* Composing Room.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE.—THE stock, fixtures, good will, lease, horses, wagons, &c., including two meat routes, of a market, situated in a first-class locality adjoining this City, among a rich population, nearly all of whom are its customers at remunerative prices. The business is now offered only on account of the recent death of its proprietor, who had made a fortune at it. This presents a chance seldom offered to some enterprising man to step into a prosperous and well established business, which will be sold immediately at a great bargain. For full particulars apply to DODGE & VARIAN, butchers, No. 288 Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK OF A DISTILLERY, consisting of a ten-horse engine, pump, tubs, lead, iron and copper pipes; will be sold very cheap; engine at the iron foundry No. 338 East 29th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 1,739, for 30 shares Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company's preferred stock, dated Dec. 3, 1868, in the name of Alfred De Graff, of Fonda, N. Y. Transfer has been stopped and application made for a new certificate. ALFRED DE GRAFF, by Chas. A. Meigs & Son, No. 50 Exchange-place.

REWARD.—$1,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID for recovery of two cases silk goods, stolen from cart on 2d inst., or $500 for either of them. Apply to HENRY BARBEY & CO., No. 64 Leonard-st.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
THE TEMPEST. Principal characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Mayo, Davidge and Miss J. Fiddes.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
TISBE, (German Drama.) Leading character by Fanny Janauschek.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SCHOOL. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Germon, and Mr. Marlowe.

BOOTH'S THEATRE
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
ROMEO AND JULIET. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Booth and Miss Mary McVicker.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox and Mlle. Laurent.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
IVANHOE. Leading characters by Miss Maggie Desmonde and Mr. Lewis.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st. and 5th-av.
LA PERICHOLE. Principal characters by Mlle. Irma and Mons. Aujac.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
HAMLET. Leading character by Miss Marriott.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—ALADDIN.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, PANTOMIMES, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE SEVEN DWARFS. By a powerful cast.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
THE TEMPEST, (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
RED HOT, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

COOPER INSTITUTE,
8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
DRAMATIC READINGS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Another attempt was made to assassinate the Viceroy of Egypt at a theatre in Alexandria recently. A large number of arrests have been made.

Marshal PRIM, the Spanish Minister of War, asks for 80,000 men for the army.

The Prince of WALES was received in Constantinople by the Sultan with great splendor.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Saturday, Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to repeal the act to prevent the importation of certain persons (slaves) into the States. This bill, he said, was designed to repeal the only law relative to slavery remaining upon the statute books of the United States. Laid on the table. Mr. DAWES introduced a joint resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill more clearly defining the meaning of the law in regard to the eight-hour system of mechanics and laborers in the service of the United States. Adopted. On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the House resolution fixing the day for the adjournment of Congress, was taken up; various amendments were offered and lost, and on motion of Mr. HAMLIN to make the day of adjournment the 10th, an agreement was effected and the resolution passed—yeas 35, nays 19. Mr. SPRAGUE then made a personal explanation in regard to certain newspaper statements. The Senate, at 2:45 o'clock, went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

In the House, Mr. BUTLER reported a bill to allow parties charged in criminal cases in United States Courts to be witnesses at their own request, and not otherwise; also, allowing wives and husbands to be witnesses for or against each other, except as to private conversations between themselves. Recommitted. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Miscellaneous Deficiency bill. Explanations in regard to various items were made by members, and amendments offered and agreed to, and the bill was passed. The Senate concurrent resolution for final adjournment was taken from the Speaker's table, fixing Saturday, the 10th of April, as the day, was agreed to, and the House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

GENERAL.

A disastrous fire occurred yesterday morning at Saco, Me. An entire block of buildings was badly damaged.

The Philadelphia Press concur in condemning the so-called confession of TWITCHELL. They consider it a falsehood.

Governor BULLOCK has not signed the bill passed by the Legislature of Georgia, providing for an election of Congressmen on the first Wednesday in May.

One of the largest robberies ever committed in this country took place in Philadelphia yesterday. The safe of the Safety Fund Building was broken open, and upward of $1,000,000 in available funds were stolen.

A German girl named MENA WEESNER, residing in Birmingham, Penn., charges ANDREW and ELIZABETH WELSCH with aggravated assault and battery and inhuman treatment, such as hanging for awhile by the neck, having her hands placed and held on a hot stove, beaten with clubs, &c.

Ex-President JOHNSON had a public reception at Knoxville, Tenn., Saturday, and made a speech of two hours' duration.

GEORGE S. TWITCHELL, condemned to be executed for the murder of Mrs. HILL, in Philadelphia, solemnly charges the execution of the deed upon his wife, who, as he alleges, killed her mother in a quarrel, and that he has been silent heretofore to save her. The statement is, in some degree, corroborated from the fact that Mrs. TWITCHELL left the city at an early hour Saturday morning, when she learned of the intention of her husband to make the confession.

Cincinnati will elect its city officers to-day. The Republicans have nominated JOHN F. TORRENCE for Mayor, and the Democrats CHARLES W. THOMAS. The vote of the city last November was: GRANT, 18,085; SEYMOUR, 13,241. At the election for Mayor, in 1867, the vote was: WILSTACH, Republican, 13,733; SAFFIN, Democrat, 8,963.

The city election in St. Louis occurs tomorrow, April 6. The Republicans have nominated NATHAN COLE for Mayor, and the Democrats have nominated JAMES S. THOMAS. Mayor THOMAS, who has held the office for eight years, was elected by the Republicans, and although himself still a Republican, he is taken up by the Democrats for reëlection on some local issues, chief among them being the city finances and the Sunday law. NATHAN COLE, the Republican candidate, is a successful merchant, of the highest character for honesty, probity and administrative capacity.

General LONGSTREET was confirmed by the Senate as Surveyor of the Port of New-Orleans on Saturday.

Mrs. WILLIAM WHEATLEY was buried yesterday afternoon in the Monument Cemetery, Philadelphia, from the residence of her father, Mr. THOMAS A-BECKETT, in Locust-street. A large crowd, consisting of nearly all the theatrical people in the city, with many private citizens, attended the funeral sermon. The deceased leaves only one child, a son of thirteen.

The State Judicial election in Wisconsin takes place on Tuesday, April 6.

A race took place on Saturday afternoon between two boats of the Atlantic Club, the *Experiment* and the *Deacon*, the former boat winning in 26 minutes and 12 seconds. The men had had no training. The *Experiment* was steered by E. D. Smith and pulled by Wm. Gibson, (stroke,) G. Courvoisier, J. Ballin, M. B. Arnold, J. Harnot and J. Benson; the *Deacon*, steered by E. Benson, was pulled by J. Russell, (stroke,) D. Smith, G. Ebbits, J. Struthers, C. Spielman and J. Livingston.

The Republicans of Kentucky will hold a Convention in Lexington on the 27th of May, to nominate a candidate for Treasurer of the State.

The annual ball of the Old Guard comes off at the Academy of Music to-morrow night. At 9 o'clock the members will assemble on the dancing floor at the sound of the bugle, and dancing will commence. The arrangements for the ball are nearly completed. The entertainment will be one of the most enjoyable of the season.

Cotton was in more demand on Saturday, at a shade better prices. Flour, Wheat, Corn, Pork, Lard and Sugars were less firm and moderately inquired for. A more active trade was noted in Coffee at uniform rates. Sugars were depressed and declining. The main call for Petroleum was for refined at full prices. The freight market was lower and inactive, with 549 vessels of all classes in port. There were 12,000 bushels Corn reported as having arrived *en route* from Chicago to Liverpool, the through freight having been paid thereon. The steamship *Nevada* gets the freight from this port to the port of destination.

The Connecticut Election.

The election to-day in Connecticut for Governor, Members of Congress and State Senators, will be as close as usual in that State. The Democrats expect to elect the Governor and three Congressmen, and the Republicans expect to carry the State Legislature, which body will be called upon to take action on the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment. The Republican candidate for Governor is Mr. MARSHALL JEWELL, of Hartford, and the Democratic candidate is Mr. ENGLISH, of New-Haven, who is now Governor, and has been successful at each of the Gubernatorial elections for the last two terms. A Republican triumph would strengthen the Administration, and we hope the party will make their best efforts for success.

Abuses of Life Insurance Management.

The letters we published on Saturday exemplify some of the benefits of the controversy which has arisen in regard to life insurance management. The truth is coming out. Dissatisfaction, long suppressed, is finding expression. And the facts contributed by various correspondents, each speaking within the range of his own knowledge, indicate the extent to which abuses have crept into the business, and the direction which effective reform must eventually take.

The policy-holder who traces in the frequency and luxury of collations one of the causes of managerial supremacy over directors comes very near the truth. The art of making things pleasant is not confined to the board-rooms of railroad corporations or the parlors of banks. It is understood by those who rule the destinies of insurance companies and goes far toward explaining the facility with which directors are kept in ignorance of many matters over which they are supposed to exercise a constant supervision. One mutual company has been mentioned whose junketings are estimated to have cost thirty thousand dollars in a single year, and we know of others whose bills for champagne luncheons are scarcely less extravagant. Business conducted under such influences cannot be unpleasant to the functionaries concerned. They have little difficulty in making everything go smoothly. They explain—just what they choose to explain; and lunch-time arrives opportunely to avert inquisitiveness, and perpetuate unlimited confidence in the wisdom and excellence of the Executive and his assistants. Of course the policy-holders pay the piper. Collations, champagne and all, pass unseen amidst the "contingencies," and the insured, whose money is used to discharge the bills, realize the results in a huge expense account, in diminished bonuses and impaired security.

But how happens it that the known and honorable men whose names figure in lists of directors tolerate a practice which reflects upon their fidelity? We can only suppose that those of them who are cognizant of it suffer from the chronic forgetfulness of duty which is the bane of much corporate management. The maxim, "corporations have no souls," is verified quite as often by remissness in the protection of interests confided to them as in acts of positive injustice. It is so in the management of life insurance. The directors take everything for granted. They see receipts largely in excess of expenditures, and, crediting their officers' reports in respect of profits, are seldom disposed to criticise minutely details of cost. Every dollar belongs to the policy-holders, it is true; and conscientious managers should be more scrupulous in the administration of funds thus held in trust than of their own. But the system is demoralizing. And either they fail to detect the scope and significance of a management to which they confidingly assent or they merge their individual responsibility in that of the Board.

To test the prevailing looseness one has but to ask the first half-dozen directors that are met questions relating to the management of their respective companies. They may explain the process regulating investments in real estate, and they may further tell you that one committee has charge of investments, another of general management, and so forth. Press the inquiry into details, and the probability is that five of the six will confess their inability to reply. We have found directors who have been such many years who declare themselves unacquainted with the essentials of management. The president has assured them of this thing and the actuary has informed them of that; and there their information ends. Of the history and mystery of the terrible column of "all other expenses" in the tabular analyses of the State Superintendent, they know nothing. They have taken everything for granted, and wonder that the public and the TIMES decline to follow their example.

So far is this blind confidence in managerial infallibility carried by directors that the custom of paying bonuses out of profits to the officers, which we recently exposed, was long unknown in the companies which have suffered from it. We have reason to believe that so soon as the directors of the Mutual Life became aware of it in that institution they summarily stopped it. The fact remains, however, that this inexcusable appropriation of the policy-holders' money took place in the Mutual Life several years in succession, and that to this day it is persisted in by other mutual companies in this City. No man dares attempt its defence—so gross a perversion of trust is it, and so calculated to shake faith in other features of the management. In this connection the suggestion of "Another Policy-Holder" seems pertinent. He urges that the Legislature institute an investigation into the payment of commissions by companies to their officers or relatives of officers, with a view to the prevention of an abuse as discreditable as it is dangerous.

In truth, however, the whole matter of commissions requires closer scrutiny and more minute exposure than it has yet received from the State Superintendent. Of the value of his labors we are fully aware. His annual reports furnish material for comparison as well of the cost of management as of the relative growth and strength of the various companies. But the important item of commissions should be brought out more specifically. The public have a right to know what the companies severally pay for the acquisition of new business and for the continuance of the old. We should then see that while carefully managed companies prosper while paying fifteen per cent. to their general agents on new business, and six or seven and a half on renewals, others, which boast of their enormous issues of policies, pay a commission of thirty-five per cent., and yet others fifty per cent. and ten per cent. on renewals. These statements are scarcely credible. They reveal such recklessness of management—such disregard for the interests of the older policy-holders and such contempt for the conditions of ultimate solvency—that those who know how the Scottish Widows' Fund conducts its business, and the trifling percentage it involves, may imagine we exaggerate. But we have actual knowledge on the subject. And we know that the exorbitant commissions we have specified are paid by New-York companies whose managers would deem themselves insulted if ranked elsewhere than in the first class.

For these evils the policy-holders in mutual companies may largely blame themselves. In stock companies they are powerless. They must submit to whatever management the stockholders impose upon them. In mutual companies, however, they wield a restraining power, and when they use this power properly the needed reform will begin. At present almost everything is done by proxy. The officers of the companies acquire the proxies of the policy-holders, and with these in their hands, are masters of the situation. They elect the directors and indorse their own doings in the most pleasant manner imaginable. Troublesome inquiries are obviated, detailed explanations spared. The officers do as they choose, and the satisfaction of the insured is of the order that springs from faith. This proxy system, then, is the root of much wrong. It takes from the management the sense of responsibility which cannot be too closely cherished, and leaves the insured at the mercy of those whose proceedings should be vigilantly watched. Whenever the insured shall fully realize the dangers to which the system of irresponsibility is leading, they will discard proxies, and by personal attendance at the annual meeting bring the management of a company, as well as the composition of its board, under their own control. Until this be done, there will be no safety.

Mr. Johnson at Knoxville.

Mr. JOHNSON has most emphatically shown, at Knoxville, that he is not dead—physically, at least,—but very much alive;—as the phrase goes, he is "alive and kicking." But he is kicking against the pricks in his useless tirades against events which history has made "fixed facts." Revolutions never go backward—a philosophic principle which, as Mr. JOHNSON ignored it during his Administration, will probably help toward making him comparatively ignored now.

Whatever influence the Ex-President may hereafter exert on local Tennessee politics, it is probable that his influence on national politics is on the wane. Fortified by his position as Chief Magistrate, and throwing his whole weight constantly upon that tremendous lever of official patronage which the President controls, Mr. JOHNSON maintained through four years a stubborn struggle against overwhelming numerical odds. But Mr. JOHNSON in the Presidency is a very different power from Mr. JOHNSON out of the Presidency; and, though he is fond of comparing himself to exiled MARCELLUS, while his rival is "CÆSAR with the Senate at his heels," yet he himself must feel the difference in leverage-power on public sentiment between his present and his former state. "Slave," though he calls himself, in referring to his past four years, it was a species of bondage which he was perfectly willing to have the Democratic Convention of July reimpose upon him; and if he has escaped the yoke of the Car of State, he must also be aware that he no longer draws that car after him.

Nor has Mr. JOHNSON anything new to say to the people—any new view or idea upon which he may claim their attention. He is a very frank, earnest and honest man; and, accordingly, his Presidential policy has been repeatedly explained by him to the people in an intelligible way—nobody could possibly mistake it—and, having understood it completely, the people have repeatedly and emphatically condemned it. Mr. JOHNSON now says that he designs to devote the remainder of his life "to the vindication of his official career." In other words, just as he vetoed for the twentieth time Congressional measures on certain grounds, and did not fail to reiterate the reasons which had been overruled nineteen times before, so now we are to hear again those doctrines which the people have refused to sanction.

But the political history of the past eight years shows nothing more conclusively than that the men and the parties who devote themselves exclusively to reviving dead issues, might as well give up the ghost at once. With new points of departure, a defeated organization may be rallied, but rehearsing antediluvian doctrines is fruitless, and, if his past sacrifices to the Constitution are to form, as Mr. JOHNSON threatens, the staple of his remaining speeches, these latter will cease henceforth to have anything more than an antiquarian, or, at least, a personal as distinguished from a public, interest.

Albert Edward and Abdul Aziz.

A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind. Nowhere, probably, since his triumphal tour in unsophisticated America, has the Prince of Wales been so heartily received as in Constantinople, where, says yesterday morning's London telegram, he has already arrived and been "received by the Sultan with great splendor."

It is touching this greeting between the young heir to the English throne and the debaucher of the Bosphorus; but it is only a fair exchange for the civilities shown to the latter by England during his Western tour. What revolutions, what revenges has not time brought about in the relations of cross and crescent! The heir to the crown of Cœur-de-Lion plays a friendly bout, not with mace or ax, but with knife and fork, as boon comrades and fellow-trenchermen, with the successor of SALADIN. It was a token of changed times and manners when the "sick man of the Bosphorus" arose, took up his bed, and walked westward; when, against custom and statute, and amid the doubtful head-shakings of conservative Mahometans, the Sultan electrified the Faithful, and made an epoch in Turkish history by gathering up his household, and starting to visit the Christian dogs of London, Paris and Vienna. It is hardly less a wonder when ALBERT EDWARD makes a new crusade to the infidels, and is received with open arms.

Steam, telegraph and the printing-press have at once revolutionized and saved the Ottoman Empire. It was the toss of a penny, but the other day, whether the sick man should die and be dissected, or undergo that injection of new blood which, with nations as with men, may make even those in the valley and shadow of death live again. Ever since the allied intervention drove off the Surgeon-Czar who had prophesied the sick man's death, and who meant to make his word good, Turkey has become a new nation. One might almost say the shock it took from its danger of death had re-toned its system. What we know, at all events, is that, with the example of travel and free intercourse which the Sultan set, and with the new nineteenth century ideas which now permeate Mohammedanism, Turkey has aligned herself with the Western Powers in the march of progress, and is capable of anything.

"The time has come," said the Sultan, in that remarkable speech with which he opened his last year's Council, "when Turkish manners must yield to European civilization." There was a noble omen in these pregnant words, themselves, no doubt the fruit of the Sultan's tour. And that they were not idle is shown by the spirit with which Turkey received the Paris solution of the Greek question. Before the Conference met, the Porte acceded to and urged its gathering; when it met, the Porte pledged its word to bow to the decision; and when that decision was made, it was accepted.

Another omen for the Ottoman Empire is the peaceful issue of the Græco-Cretan question—a matter surcharged with danger. Philanthropically, some of us may have sympathized with the Cretan insurgents, or deprecated the harsh measures whereby OMAR PASHA crushed it; but practically we must admit that crushed it is. Sensational stories of new risings cannot avail against official facts; and, meanwhile, the mutual disarmament of Greece and Turkey has been followed by the significant appointment of a new and acceptable Ambassador from Athens to Constantinople. Outriding this storm, Turkey may look with more confidence to avoiding other breakers ahead.

We do not know, however, that we are justified in diverging into these general reflections *à propos* of the visit of the Prince of Wales. Very likely he knows little and cares less for the new prospects of Turkey; a man of different stamp from NAPOLEON III., (who will not run from Paris to Havre without a deep political purpose,) he may, for aught we know, journey eastward for mere amusement. Nevertheless, his visit will not, on that account, provoke the less comment, or be watched and reported from day to day with less interest; and if personal enjoyment *be* the Prince's end, doubtless he will be able at least to testify that the Sultan's dinners are delicious, and that, in THACKERAY's words, "his Port is Sublime."

MINOR TOPICS.

Judging from the weather indications of the past Winter, the prospect of the tillers of the soil for the coming season is extremely favorable. The month of March was cold and stormy in most sections of the country, and in many places north of us wintry weather still prevails. The effect has been especially good upon fruit trees, by retarding the buds, which otherwise might have suffered from April frosts. It is pretty generally conceded by the meteorologists that each Winter solstice is marked by just so much cold and so much mild weather. Therefore agricultural folk are apt to congratulate themselves when the temperature of March and the first part of April is unusually low, that the growing season will be more likely to favor the operations of the farm and garden than it would if these months were altogether mild and pleasant. Farmers on Long Island and New-Jersey are now ploughing and putting in the seed, and on most farms where fair crops of Winter grain are raised, the young plants appear to have suffered little injury from the severity of the weather. The wheat fields especially, are more promising than usual.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of General LONGSTREET, notwithstanding the bitter opposition of BROWNLOW, SUMNER, CAMERON, and others. We believe that Mr. LONGSTREET will make an exceedingly efficient and honest officer, as Collector of the Port of New-Orleans.

A safe-robbery of something less than a million dollars took place yesterday in Philadelphia. This is the largest haul made since the "Lord" bond robbery in this city. It is altogether likely that the Philadelphia plunderers will come on here to-day.

No previous Administration was ever troubled with female office-seekers and negro office-seekers. Yet both these classes are now as persistent in their demands as white male citizens, and both of them seem to have learned, on short notice, all of the sharpest tricks of the old office-hunters.

For the sake of decency and human life, the Legislature should at once pass the bill now before it, abolishing in penitentiaries and prisons punishment by shower-bath, crucifix or yoke and buck. The recent death of an unfortunate and diseased prisoner of Sing Sing, after the cruel infliction of that cruel punishment called the "shower-bath," shows the result that may be brought about when a heartless keeper determines to "humble" the spirit of one of the wretches under his power. Both of the men responsible for the punishment of DEAN ought to be called to account, and the medical faculty ought to pass their judgment on the "evidence" of the doctor. Both of them ought to be instantly removed, and then this matter of prison punishment ought to be regulated by law for the guidance of their successors. If physical punishment is required in prisons, and if it is to be administered at the option of keepers, it would be better to provide for a return to the old mode of flogging than that the present refined forms of cruelty should be practiced.

The Case of Cuba is a pamphlet published in this city by the Cuban Association. It sets forth, with great vigor, the wrongs which Cuba has suffered from the Spanish Government; and no one can doubt, after perusing it, that the Cubans were justified in rising in revolution against the BOURBON despotism of Madrid. As the writer says, in his opening language:

> "The question between Spain and her last remaining colonies is the same which has lost her all the rest. Avarice, cruelty and tyranny have ever been the characteristics of her rule, until the yoke became too heavy for human nature to bear. The story of her perfidy has yet to be told, that the world may see on which side lie justice and truth, and how intolerable has been the burden which Cuba has at last thrown off."

Those who wish to comprehend the merits of the Cuban question cannot do better than to study this pamphlet. They will there find shown up a state of things infinitely worse than that against which our forefathers took arms in the Revolution of 1776; and they will find it set forth in language at once forcible, clear, eloquent and conclusive. The "Cuban Association" have acted wisely in making this presentation of *The Case of Cuba*.

The new Postmistress of Richmond, Miss VAN LEW, has initiated a number of postal reforms in the office of that city. She has placed two ladies in charge of the ladies' delivery; has increased the facilities for registration and money orders, and she intends also to establish street letter-boxes, and distribute the mails throughout the city promptly on arrival. This is the way for Miss VAN LEW to put a stop to the opposition that was shown to her appointment. In such a case as this, efficient service is worth ten thousand tongue-arguments.

The Pope laughs heartily (says a letter from Rome) at the accounts of his death published throughout the world. Ex-President JOHNSON also, we observe, referred sarcastically, in his Knoxville speech, to the recent reports of *his* death. It has been the privilege of these, as of most other great men, to read their own obituary notices in this life, and thus learn how they would be dealt with, by friends and foes, after death.

The inaugural address of the distinguished English historian and scholar, Mr. FROUDE, before the University of St. Andrews, will be read with interest in this country. The felicitous style and searching criticism of Mr. FROUDE are no less striking than his comprehensive and practical views. His ideas of education and intellectual culture differ somewhat from those recently propounded at Princeton by Dr. MCCOSH; but it is evident that both of these accomplished scholars are aware that they live in the nineteenth century.

Mr. BERGH has again been unfortunate in his attempts to defend *turtles* from cruelty. The counsel for the man who perforated their fins and passed a rope through the holes, argued that the Court had no jurisdiction in the case, as the turtle is a *reptile*, and not an *animal*, and therefore not included in the act for the prevention of cruelty to *animals*. And Judge DOWLING decided that the Legislature had not intended to include the turtle within the provisions of the law, and he should therefore acquit the prisoner. Mr. BERGH himself, in addressing the Court, said that he not only expected to be the "butt of ridicule," but that "he had been so often threatened with personal violence that he fully believed he will be *murdered* some day for his strict performance of his task." The enemies of Mr. BERGH may be assured that it will go ill with them if they ever attempt to lay hands upon him.

Some days ago, the Cable announced the abolition of the system of *registration* of workmen in France. We find by our mail accounts that the initiative in this matter was taken by the Emperor himself. A Paris letter says the Emperor presided at a meeting of the Council of State, when there was a discussion as to the advisability of repealing the law obliging every workman and laborer to have a book in which his engagements are noted. In the French papers, we find a report of the Emperor's remarks. After refering to the "great problems that still remain to be solved," he said that the "suppression of the system of workmen's books (livrets) would complete a series of measures in favor of the working classes; and though he did not expect to overcome all prejudices, disarm all ill-feeling, or increase his popularity, he hoped to acquire fresh energy to resist evil passions. When all useful improvements have been effected, when everything has been done, order can be maintained with more authority, since power will then lean on reason and the satisfaction given to public conscience." The concession, so far as it goes, will doubtless gratify the workingmen of France. But it is very far from "crowning the edifice."

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical and Musical.

Mr. C. W. TAYLEURE has challenged public attention, and unless we are greatly deceived, commanded success, by boldly essaying as his first production, SHAKESPEARE's most imaginative play. The "Tempest" deals with everything that is ideal; with unknown forces of the earth and the air; with the wild ragings of the ocean, and the still wilder freaks of nature in such widely separated characters as *Caliban* and *Miranda*—the one a mass of native grossness, the other an embodiment of virgin purity. The action is almost entirely intellectual. It disarms the ordinary ranter. There is hardly the opportunity for a locked-step from the beginning to the end. Everything depends on intelligence, and on the surroundings which taste can suggest and capital consummate. These things, with the exception of the latter, are not usually regarded with favor in the dramatic world. As a mercantile basis they are of very little worth. Mr. TAYLEURE, nevertheless, has ventured to count on their expediency. In an incredibly short space of time he has put before the public a romance; and without apparent haste or heat illustrates it with all that art can serve to make it romantic. We have a vivid recollection of Mr. BURTON's revival of the work. It was scholarly, laborious and orthodox. Mr. BURTON was, if we may be pardoned the expression, a kind Shakespearean Deputy Sheriff. He arrested the Bard, and showed his authority for doing so. Living in the immediate vicinity of the City Hall he possessed about the usual amount of spirituality that appertains to the neighborhood—chiefly vicious. Sometimes a supernumerary would howl from the wings in response to a too well meant kick, but this could hardly be called an effort of the imagination. Of the faculty indeed Mr. BURTON possessed nothing whatever, and so the "Tempest," which requires a purpose, depended mainly on the comedian who made the multitude roar with his besotten wallowings. There is a different intent in all that Mr. TAYLEURE has undertaken. *Prospero's* romantic island is not a West Indian Wapping or Cherry-street where drunken sailors do most abound, but the theatre of the strangest illusions that were ever presented in human guise, and of the widest and most beautiful contrasts of character. The scenic preparation of the piece is happily in accord with the obvious managerial theory. The changes are wrought quickly, but unsubstantially. The carpenters do not show their dirty shirt-sleeves, nor does an expressman, of the old FRANKLIN type, appear to be walking off with a neighboring forest. Mr. GETZ's plan is panoramic. It is as mysterious as *Ariel*. Save in certain scenes it moves *en masse*. The idea is undoubtedly a good one, and is capable of expansion. As an experiment it is already a success. The boat scene was badly managed on the first and second nights, but on Saturday it worked much better. It is a striking piece of realism, but for our part, in a work of this character we would prefer to have everything left to the imagination—except the costumes. The latter are in the best possible style, and contribute in no small degree to the beauty of the revival. While on the subject of the general liberality displayed in the way of production, we may mention that the Morlacchi ballet troupe—undoubtedly the best in America—supplies the Terpsichorean element in profusion. It is the only fashion of the day which we would care to see eliminated.

The performance is in all respects a good one. It is hardly likely that it will realize the expectations of an ardent scholar, for there is a warmth in the study which the vacant spaces of a stage cannot replace. Nevertheless, it is an admirably sustained representation. Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT is thoroughly good as *Prospero*. The lines are by no means easy of recitation, and the action is often embarrassed, but the quality of Mr. DAVENPORT's voice lends itself to phases of character which could not be adequately expressed by the mere business of the stage. Miss FIDDES was the *Miranda*. The part is perhaps the most difficult in the entire range of the drama, and has not, we think, been conquered by the lady. Nevertheless, she possesses a pleasing organ, and is manifestly well informed in the business of the stage. We think, however, that she will be seen to better advantage in some other piece. Mr. DAVIDGE was an excellent *Caliban*. The part has been a study with him for many years, and is a vivid reproduction of the monster—poetic yet groveling—drawn by SHAKESPEARE. Mr. CHIPPENDALE's *Stephano* is worthy of passing commendation. There are many small parts, which are cast judiciously, and reflect no inconsiderable light on the general interpretation. We must, however, close. It is only necessary to repeat that the "Tempest" is one of the best-produced plays in the City. There has been much Shakespearean competition of late, but there has been nothing more gracefully complete than the revival of the "Tempest" at the Grand Opera House.

Mr. P. JUIGNET, the stage manager of the Theatre Français, has certainly hit upon an excellent idea for his benefit. He proposes to turn the tables upon OFFENBACH, who laughs at every one, and ought to be laughed at in due succession. Briefly, he intends to travesty the first act of "La Grande Duchesse." The thing is more shocking than it seems in this naked statement. We can anticipate with pleasure the *Fritz* of Mme. ROSE-BELL, and the *General Boum* of Mlle. DESCLAUZAS, but what can be said of the Majesty of Gerolstein when it falls to the hands of that gay chanticleer, Monsieur CARRIER? Even little *Wanda* is bequeathed to Monsieur DELIGNE. *Nepomuc* and the conspirators, *Prince Paul* and *Baron Puck*, are intrusted to the ladies of the company, which is, at all events, a consolation. In addition to this funny specialty, Mr. JUIGNET will produce, for the first time in America, a new opera-seria-Franco-Italiano, by HERVE, called "Gargouillado, or La Forza del Destino;" also a chansonette, called "Jades et Aujourd'hui," and the amusing comedietta, "Livre 3, chapitre 1er." In the latter piece, Mr. JUIGNET appears. There is certainly sufficient to attract an overflowing audience.

"La Vie Parisienne" will be played four times during the present week. It is an amusing work and is as well produced as the nature of the incidents will permit. The costumes are of course modern, except in the case of the Admiral of the Swiss Navy and the General of Porto Rico, where fancy has freely been brought into play. M. CARRIER appears in three parts, and is thoroughly admirable in each. He makes up with true artistic effect, and sings and acts with more than average spirit. Ordinarily the gentleman is a little patronizing in his style, but in this work there is no trace of restraint. M. BECKERS as the tourist *Gondremarck*, is also capital. Mme. ROSE-BELL is not so well favored by the composer as in "Genevieve," and indeed does not seem to be in good voice. Mlle. DESCLAUZAS is a charming *Metella*, and the other ladies are in every way good. All are well dressed. The inevitable *cancan* is introduced in the third act, and the piece terminates with a fair representation of a Parisian quadrille at the Jardin Mabile. The music is lively but it and possesses no new features, and in vivacity has been surpassed by the composer's later works. "La Vie Parisienne" will be given on the evenings of Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. The present week is announced as the last at the Theatre Français. Mr. GRAU's artists are going West.

Mr. BIRGFELD returns to the charge at the Fifth-avenue Opera House to-night. "La Perichole" is selected for the opening of the new season at this beautiful little establishment, where opera bouffe is to find a permanent home. There will be a change of opera every night during the week. Mlle. IRMA and M. AUJAC sustain the principal characters in "La Perichole."

There was not a very large audience at the Academy of Music on Saturday when Signor SUSINI was the recipient of a complimentary benefit. ROSSINI's "Barber of Seville" was played somewhat carelessly, and with insufficient resources. Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS was the *Rosina*, and was received with much more favor than her effort deserved. The lady's voice seemed to be fatigued, and much of her archness was forced. Signor SUSINI made his reappearance as *Bartolo*, and fully recovered the position which he had nearly lost of being the best basso in the country. A malignant throat complaint has disabled the gentleman for many months. It has at length yielded to medical treatment. We have rarely heard Signor SUSINI sing better than he did on Saturday.

Mr. THEODORE THOMAS brought the fifth season of his symphony *soirées* to a successful close on Saturday evening. It has required no little energy, tact and talent to confront the difficulties of the enterprise. To Mr. THOMAS we owe the introduction of much orchestral music that would have otherwise remained unknown. The force of so good an example has not been without its effect on the ancient and respectable parent society—the Philharmonic Society. Competition in art, as in commerce, is a practical gain to the community. It was certainly a bold idea to compete single-handed with a wealthy and independent corporation. Mr. THOMAS' professional knowledge, however, enabled him to see the requisite opening for his venture. The success, perhaps, has been more of reputation than profit, but it has not been any the less gratifying on that account. Mr. THEODORE THOMAS has succeeded in establishing an orchestra which has no superior in America, and he has introduced many important works which otherwise would have remained *perdu*. The programme on Saturday was an extremely good one; curious for its novelties, yet well balanced and substantial. The opening number was a Festival Overture, (*opus* 50,) by VOLKMANN—a work which displays a steady hand and a coherent mind. We did not discover anything particularly festive about it, on the contrary, it impressed us as being singularly sedate. It is, nevertheless, a well knit, musician-like effort. MENDELSSOHN's 114th Psalm ("When Israel out of Egypt came") is one of the finest compositions extant. The balance of vocal and instrumental effect is almost perfect, and the motion of both parts is irresistible. The Mendelssohn Union turned out in good force, and was, as usual, especially brilliant in female voices. The tenors and bassos are always less efficient, for what reason we know not. The performance on Saturday was disturbed by inequalities of this character. The orchestra pulled well together, and averted what at one time seemed likely to terminate in a confused catastrophe. We are aware of the difficulty of the work, but its difficulty is an additional reason why it should not rashly be undertaken. The third number on the programme was an original fantasie for orchestra and piano by Mr. OTTO SINGER, a local musician, who himself presided at the piano, and, in fact, seemed to preside altogether too much, inasmuch as nothing escaped his supervision. Mr. SINGER is a student of SCHUMANN, and his devotion to the master is clearly discernible. His melodies are frequent and fresh; but they are discursive and lack breadth. This to a certain extent is the fault of the form, but LISZT has shown us that largeness is not incompatible with the use of the piano in the orchestra. Mr. SINGER is never satisfied with a good subject, and never allows it to remain in an assured position. He worries it on the piano and shifts it into every approximate key of the orchestra. Properly utilized there is material for half-a-dozen fantasies in this one score; and material, too, of a very beautiful sort. The invention is plentiful, and the fancy poetic, but the mind is restless, and utterly lacks the best quality of genius—repose. The piano partition amply illustrates this. It is a succession of passages, all more or less brilliant, and all bearing a family likeness to a cadenza. They are inserted in the interstices of the score, sometimes ingeniously, but often with effort. There is hardly any direct connection, save in the *finale*, where all the instruments are well kept in hand. Repetition would undoubtedly accustom the ear to many of these eccentricities, and we are sure that it would lead to a higher appreciation of Mr. SINGER's fertility. The fantasie is orchestrated skillfully, and with delicate and pleasing effects for the various instruments. Mr. OTTO SINGER is an excellent pianist, and rendered full justice to the *obligato*. The work was heartily applauded, and deserves to be put on record as one of the most creditable productions of our resident talent and cultivation. To our mind it is more important in every way than LISZT's symphonic poem called "Prometheus"—a piece of mere workmanship, and with less of the ring of the hammer and mark of the file than usual. In dealing with the well-known myth, LISZT has omitted every spark of that famous fire which Prometheus stole for the benefit of mortals. He has confined himself to the bodily grievances of the son of Iapetus, and they must be sore indeed if they are at all represented in his music. The concert was brought to a happy and beautiful termination by the performance of BEETHOVEN's "Pastorale" Symphony—admirably rendered by the orchestra. Thus the fifth year of Mr. THOMAS' meritorious enterprise came to a close. We are creeping toward the Summer season, when a breezier style of music will have the vogue, but it is not without pleasure that we look forward past the pleasant season of flowers to the sixth season of the symphony *soirées*.

The second Historical Recital of the series of three contemplated by Mme. RAYMOND RITTER and Mr. S. B. MILLS, was given at Steinway's on Saturday, to a select and very discriminating audience. There were so many things occurring on that day, that it was found necessary to commence the Recital at the unusual hour of 11:30 o'clock in the morning,—a custom which we trust will never obtain any sort of general observance. *Matinées* are rapidly becoming nuisances, but this would be the means of turning them into a kind of cruelty. The programme was again an interesting one. Like its predecessor it was amply illustrated with notes, literary and musical, of the various composers—affording to the eye and the ear every information that was needed. Mr. RITTER's library is one of the best in the country, and what he culls from it is of the choicest quality. The schools illustrated were the old French school, commencing with COUPERIN; (1716;) and the Classic German school, commencing with J. S. BACH, (1720.) In addition to a copious selection of pieces, there was, as usual, a series of Folks song and piano-forte pieces derived from them—the latter including LISZT's "Hungarian Rhapsodie No. 2," and a Nocturne and Mazurka by CHOPIN. Among the novelties were a Hottentot Song, a Roman Serenade, and a French dance song. These were rendered by Mme. RAYMOND RITTER, who had a very onerous part to maintain, singing no fewer than fourteen times. We respectfully suggest that this is somewhat too much. It had undoubtedly a bad effect on the lady's voice, which more than once rebelled. In the romance from "Cœur de Lion," by GRETRY, (1785,) and in the beautiful aria from "Paride ed Elena," by GLUCK, (1762,) the lady was heard to the best advantage. Mr. MILLS played superbly. In the earlier works he confined himself to the upright piano, (it was a singularly pure and beautiful instrument,) by which he secured the requisite *tempo* in point of speed without overburdening the ideas with too much sound. With the grand masters he used the regular concert piano, and, as may well be supposed, with the greatest effect. The prelude fugue and capriccio by HÄNDEL was played with remarkable spirit, and MOZART's Sonata in B flat has never before, in our recollection, been given with such clearness and delicacy. It is this faculty of clearness, absolute precision and equality, which renders Mr. MILLS' playing exceptional. The mind has no apprehension of false notes, but can embrace the composition without fearing any consequences from its performance. Mr. MILLS also played a prelude and fugue, by the great J. S. BACH, and with a distinctness and force that could not be bettered. LISZT's Rhapsodie is only too well known. It was, of course, finely played, but it fails, so far as we are concerned, to awaken any interest. Hungarian and Bohemian melodies have been done to death. The next historical recital takes place on the 17th inst. We urge our readers to bear the date in memory.

Mrs. ANNIE E. STETSON, contralto of the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Brooklyn, announces a concert for this evening. The affair occurs at the Brooklyn Athenæum. It promises to be exceptionally interesting, as an excellent programme has been decided upon, and excellent artists, with Mrs. STETSON herself, a singer of capacity and culture, are to interpret it.

WASHINGTON.

Action in Regard to the Unreconstructed States.

The Tenure-of-Office Act Still Unsigned.

Report on the Conduct of the Treasury Department:

Office-Seekers Leaving Washington in Disgust.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 4.

THE UNRECONSTRUCTED STATES.

Congress having voted to adjourn on the 10th, there is little prospect that anything of a practical nature will be accomplished in the matter of admitting any of the unrepresented States. Mississippi has already been postponed until the next session. Texas is hopelessly behind; Virginia is inert, and there is scarcely any hope that even the case of Georgia will receive any attention. The contest between the various parties and factions in the State of Georgia has grown into considerable proportions. Two of the parties had interviews with the President yesterday. Governor BULLOCK—who favors the action proposed by the bill of the House Reconstruction Committee, which authorizes the Governor to assemble the Legislature as it was before the colored members were expelled, and which declares their expulsion null and void—called on the President at noon yesterday and urged the plan proposed by this bill. He reports that General GRANT was favorably impressed with the provisions of the bill, and that he remarked that the only question which ever had suggested itself to his mind in connection with the Georgia matter, was whether Congress had the legal right to interpose at all, but that there were many abler lawyers in Congress than he, and they would doubtless dispose of that matter. This Georgia case, he is reported to have added, might be considered one in which necessity would probably be deemed superior to mere legal technicalities.

At 3 o'clock yesterday, (after the above,) Senator JOSHUA HILL and a half-dozen members of the Legislature of Georgia called upon the President, in opposition to the policy of Governor BULLOCK's administration in that State, and praying for a speedy restoration upon the principles of Governor BROWN and the Conservative element there.

As for Virginia, the President is being urged to call upon Congress by message to order an election for State officers, and put the State in a way to achieve readmission to the Union at an early day. The division of parties in that State is nearly as bad as in Georgia. Governor WELLS, who has just been reinstated by General WEBB, is opposed by a formidable division—whether more or less Radical than he it is hard to determine. A delegation of twenty-five prominent citizens from Richmond, with LEWIS MCKENZIE, Esq., of Alexandria, at their head, called upon the President at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, to urge an election in that State on the new Constitution and for State officers. The delegation desired the recommendation of the President to Congress to strike out from the Constitution the test oath State disfranchisement clause and the county election feature, which were the only objections held against that document. The President expressed deep interest in the restoration of the State to the Union, and intimated that he would immediately advise with his Cabinet, and communicate a message to Congress recommending the adoption of a resolution providing for a speedy election.

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE ACT.

The Tenure-of-Office act is still unsigned, though there is no reason for believing that the President intends to disapprove it. A certified copy of the Conference report of the Committee was requested yesterday by the President, in consequence of the difference of the report as read in the two Houses, which was pointed out in Saturday's TIMES. There is no omission in the enrollment of the bill, although a report to that effect has been in circulation yesterday and to-day.

THE TREASURY PRINTING.

During the debate in the House yesterday on the Miscellaneous Deficiency bill, Mr. DAWES said that the system of hydrostatic press printing which had been carried on in the Treasury, and which had cost the Government millions of dollars, was to be abandoned, and that the work was hereafter to be done on roller presses under control of the Treasury Department, but not in the Treasury Building, which was to be devoted to its legitimate uses. This is another of the economical reforms in the Department which Secretary BOUTWELL commenced when he dismissed S. M. CLARK. Mr. BOUTWELL has a quick eye for humbugs and excrescences, and is not bothered with any sympathies for them when he applies the official guillotine.

OFFICE-SEEKERS ON THE WING.

The office-seekers are slowly leaving the City, and there are probably not more than two or three thousand here at present. The scene at the Capitol on Saturday, when the nominations were sent in, was of an amusing and exciting character. When General PORTER, the President's Secretary, arrived, a grand rush was made to the office of the Secretary of the Senate to see the list of nominations, which, through the kindness of the President, is deposited there for the convenience of the correspondents, to assist them in sending their dispatches to the evening newspapers. This order was slightly changed on Saturday, and the list was taken to the reporters' corridor. This apartment was speedily besieged by several hundred people, and it required the efforts of half a dozen Doorkeepers to keep the crowd at bay while the list of names was being copied and telegraphed. Several hundreds left in the night train for New-York.

THE NEW-YORK NATURALIZATION FRAUDS.

CHAS. E. LOEW, County Clerk of New-York, refuses to allow the completion of a list of applications for naturalization in New-York in 1868, begun by the Congressional Committee on New-York election frauds. During the last hours of the Fortieth Congress, as a large number of certificates were issued, of which there is no record, it is necessary for the prevention of their use in the coming elections to have an accurate list of all papers on file. This work there is no means of finishing, since Mr. LOEW refuses to permit it to proceed, and, therefore, the Union League Club of New-York, through its attorneys, Messrs. S. J. GLASSEY and JOHN I. DAVENPORT, who arrived here this morning, have caused to be prepared a suitable resolution to be introduced in the House to-morrow, appointing a committee with power to sit during the recess, and take all steps necessary to attain the lists in question.

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE COUNTRY.

When Mr. DELMAR was Director of the Bureau of Statistics he originated a plan for taking the census through the Assessors of Internal Revenue. The "census" for 1868 under that arrangement is completed as far as it is likely to be. Where there are no returns from Assessors, the deficiencies have been supplied by estimates. The present Deputy Special Commissioner of Customs has stopped the work, not seeming to attach much importance to it, and is in no way responsible for the results. The recapitulation of the population of the United States and Territories for the year 1868, as made up through the means above stated, is as follows:

White population of the States, 33,291,081; colored, 4,639,862; total, 37,930,903. The total, with the population of the District of Columbia and the Territories, is 38,422,995. The reported population of California includes Indians and Chinese. Maine includes 500 Indians; Michigan includes about 4,000 Indians; Minnesota includes 8,000 Indians; Oregon includes 7,270 Indians and 2,436 Chinese, and Rhode Island also includes a few Indians. The reported and estimated population include 6,000 Indians and Chinese.

WORK OF THE REBEL PIRATES.

A short time ago the House of Representatives called upon the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, to furnish a list of the vessels captured or destroyed during the late war by the rebel cruisers. This information was laid before the House yesterday. The Secretary of State, in his inclosure, says:

> "To guard the interests of all and to prevent an improper use of the list to the prejudice of this Government or the individual claimants, it is deemed proper to name the nature of the sources from which the information is derived and the character of the compilation. This list is made up from documents filed by those whose property has been destroyed, in support of their claims for indemnity; where the records of the Department are incomplete, reference has been made to such other unofficial records and materials as were deemed reliable and trustworthy, in order to render the statement as complete as possible, and to exhibit, as far as is within the power of this Department, in a connected tabular form, the amount and character of the injury inflicted, and the variety and extent of these interests. While this list is deemed to be reasonably complete and accurate, it is not at all unlikely that from the nature of the records and of the work, errors may have crept in and omissions been made. As claims on account of other vessels have not yet been presented, it has not been thought proper to give their value or estimates. The compilations are made from reports of underwriters' accounts of the cruises of the different vessels, and such other lists or documents as have been deemed reasonably reliable to supply the defects in official records. The number of vessels given, with their names and value, is nearly 300, and the aggregate value more than $13,000,000."

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Important Report to Congress—History of the National Loans—Safeguards against Frauds and Mistakes—Inquiry into the Manner of Conducting the Department.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 4.

In March, 1867, the two Houses of Congress passed a concurrent resolution directing the Joint Committee on Retrenchment to make a careful and minute examination of the method adopted by the Treasury Department to print the bonds, notes and securities of the United States; what guards have been adopted to prevent fraud or mistake, and what additional guards, if any, ought to be adopted to prevent fraud or mistake, and whether there has been any fraudulent or erroneous issue of bonds, notes or coupons, and if so, by whose fault or negligence, and the proper remedy and prevention thereof; and especially to examine the official conduct of those charged with the printing, registration and issuing of any notes, bonds or securities of the United States, &c.

Senator EDMUNDS has reported that a sub-committee, composed of himself, Mr. BUCKALEW, and Mr. HALSEY, were charged with the special duties imposed, devoted all the time possible to the extensive, complicated, and important inquiries involved in it, and the result of their labors is now presented to the Senate.

THE REPORT.

The sudden and enormous treasury and financial operations caused by the rebellion were altogether too extensive for the force in the Treasury existing at its commencement, and hence it was to be expected that more or less of irregularity, and even of fraud and peculation, would exist in its new operations, which were required to be entered upon for the sake of the public service, that systematic organization and regularity of detail could scarcely at first have been expected. As will be seen from what follows, this possibility or probability or error, looseness and want of regularity, was realized; but it is believed that no very extensive losses have occurred in consequence, and it is possible, and in some instances perhaps probable, that many of the discrepancies reported are entirely innocent ones, arising from irregularity in the method and detail, rather than from positive fraud. Owing to pressure upon the time of the Committee, and on account of the comparatively small sums involved, and the probability, from lapse of time, that few, if any, irregularities had existed in the older loans, they did not go back in their investigations of the operations commencing with the first Administration of Mr. LINCOLN. They accordingly examined the operations covering the loans heretofore referred to, and the bringing up of accounts to Oct. 31, 1867. The aggregate of all the securities of the Government credited since 1860, amounting to over eight and one-quarter billions of dollars, is shown in a table. The vastness of this sum, together with the great number of the different classes into which the issues were divided, and the confusion in the transactions, will illustrate the extent and difficulty of the labor of the Committee.

The first loan is that of Feb. 8, 1861. The coupon statement is found in books of the Register's office and, verified by the clerks in charge, includes the receipt of only 8,706 bonds of $1,000, that being the only denomination printed; while the statements of the American Bank Note Company, New-York, who printed the same, show the printing and delivery of 8,710. Of this difference of four bonds, three are accounted for as follows: One delivered canceled to Mr. VATTEMAN, one to Mr. WALKER, and one to Mr. HARRINGTON, to be used as specimens. No loss has happened to the Government; but one bond is still unaccounted for. The statement of the registered bonds includes the receipt of 9,000 of the $1,000 bonds, and 3,500 of $5,000 dollar bonds, while the statement of delivery of the American Note Company shows 9,002 delivered of the $1,000 bonds, and 3,502 of the $5,000 bonds. This discrepancy is accounted for by the delivery of two of each of these bonds, one to Mr. HARRINGTON and one to Mr. WALKER. The deliveries of the ten thousand dollars agree with the receipts, and are all accounted for. As to the issue of Treasury notes under the act of March 2, 1861, being two-year notes, only two are unaccounted for, and of which no explanation can be obtained.

The next loan is the Oregon War Debt, under the act of March 2, 1861. These bonds were printed by the National Bank Note Company, and the accounts of the delivery by the Company and the receipts of the Treasurer agree. These were coupon bonds, and under authority of an act of Congress of March 28, 1864, three $50 two $100, and fourteen $500 were printed and numbered in duplicate, and issued to replace the same numbers and amounts of which Congress supposed it had evidence that they were lost in the *Golden Gate* on the Pacific coast. It appears from the statements of the coupons redeemed in the Coupon Division of the Register's office, that on five of these $500 bonds supposed to have been destroyed, Nos. 1,338, 1,352, 1,353, 1,354 and 1,356, coupons have been redeemed—on two of the numbers two coupons each, and on the other three five each, a part coming from Boston and a part from San Francisco, from which it conclusively appears, either the coupons were separated from the bonds before the sailing of the steamer, or that the bonds themselves did not go on the steamer and were not destroyed. The latter alternative is no doubt the true one. It appears that a bond of indemnity was taken upon the issuing of these duplicates, but no steps have been taken by the Treasury officers to enforce it. This instance forcibly illustrates the danger of issuing duplicates in any instance for coupon securities. The next is the twenty years sixes under the acts of July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861. These bonds were printed partly by the National Bank Note Company and partly by the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department. The account of the "fifties" and "one thousands" of the coupon bonds is correct. Of the "five hundred dollar" and "thousand dollar" bonds, the National Bank Note Company charge as delivered 70,003 of the "five hundred" against 70,000 stated in the table as received, and 110,753 of the "one thousand dollars," against 110,650 in the table. This difference of three in the "$500" bonds is accounted for by deliveries of one bond canceled to Mr. WALKER, one to Mr. HARRINGTON, and one to Mr. S. M. CLARK, after being printed and before delivery to the Register under the orders of the Department; and the difference in the $1,000 is accounted for as follows: Three in the same way as in the case of the $500, and $100 by that number of duplicates printed and delivered to supply that number stolen by one WHITTLESEY, a clerk in the Treasury Department. Of these hundred bonds ninety-nine were afterward recovered and destroyed, the certificate of which destruction was shown to the Committee, leaving one bond still outstanding. Of the registered bonds of this loan the fifty dollars and one hundred dollars were printed in the Treasury Printing Bureau, and the five hundred dollars and one thousand dollars, and five thousand dollars and ten thousand dollars by the National Bank Note Company. The deliveries of the $50 and $100, as claimed by the Chief of the Printing Bureau, agree with the acknowledgment of the Register of the five hundreds, thousands, five thousands and ten thousands. The deliveries appear to be in excess of the amount received in the table three each, which are accounted for by a delivery of one for Mr. HARRINGTON, one for Mr. WALKER, and one to the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, where it was retained. The notes in the table respecting twelve one thousand dollar bonds said to be incorrectly issued, is based upon the fact appearing in the testimony of Mr. NICHOLAS, on an erroneous issue of registered bonds where coupons were desired. The registered bonds were recalled and canceled, and coupon bonds issued in their place. The next is the three-year seven-thirty notes under the act of July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861. These notes were printed by the American Bank Note Company. Of the issue of Aug. 19, 1861, the accounts of all the denominations correspond, and they are all accounted for. Of the issue of October, 1861, called the second series of the fifty dollars the American Bank Note Company printed and delivered 115,502, while the officers of the Treasury account for only 115,219, leaving a difference of 283 notes. Of the one-hundreds the Company delivered 123,000 notes, of which the Treasury officers account for 119,927, including two delivered to J. J. ALTHOUS as duplicates to replace notes destroyed, leaving a difference of seventy-three notes. The five hundred dollars of this issue are all accounted for. Of the one-thousand dollars, the American Bank Note Company delivered 43,540 notes, and the officers account for 43,490, leaving a difference of 50. Of the five-thousands, the American Bank Note Company delivered 2,225, of which the Treasury officers account for 2,146, leaving 79 unaccounted for. These missing notes were received at the Treasury Department from the American Bank Note Company, as appears from the book on which were entered the receipts of notes and other securities kept at that time by Mr. SHANNON; and no entry in any book respecting the disposition of these missing notes can be found. It is thought by Mr. SHANNON himself, who was examined as a witness, and by other witnesses, and by other officers of the Treasury, that these notes were destroyed in course of business and the specific certificate of their destruction, which in the usual course of business should have been forthcoming, has been lost; and in support of this theory there was produced to the Committee a certificate of destruction of other securities by J. C. UNDERWOOD and others, dated Jan. 27, 1863. It is seen from the table that the redemption of this class of notes down to March, 1869, had not reached the whole number appearing by the books to have been issued. This fact supports in some degree the probability raised upon the testimony that no fraud has been committed on the Government in respect to them; but the want of any documentary or other specific proof accounting for these notes is, considering what ought to be the exactness of such operations, quite unsatisfactory.

The next securities issued were the demand notes, under the acts of July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861, which are all accounted for on the books of the Treasurer.

In regard to the registered and coupon bonds, known as the five-twenties of 1862, first series, the various discrepancies between the amounts delivered by the American Bank Note Company and those accounted for by the books of the Register of the Treasury are explained by evidence of the cancellation and destruction of nearly all of the missing numbers on account of imperfect printing, &c., and the delivery of the remaining few to Messrs. HARRINGTON and WALKER. The Committee state that the evidence of the destruction of fifty-five of $50 coupon bonds of the second series is not perfect, but probable. Of the third series coupon bonds, same issue, one $100 bond and one hundred and three of the $500 bonds are not accounted for. The following were delivered by the Printing Bureau to the Register of or the Treasurer, and are claimed by these officers respectively to have been handed over to a Committee for destruction, or to have been destroyed, viz.: 33,805 bonds of $50 each; 66,340 of $100 each; 49,233 bonds of $500 each; 86,218 bonds of $1,000 each. Of the thousand dollar bonds, 78,500 were delivered to the Register, and 7,718 to the Treasurer. The Committee say, in reference to the foregoing: "The direct evidence is entirely incomplete to show the destruction of the bonds of this third series, not issued, and stated in these tables from the Register's books to have been destroyed. No documentary proof of the fact is to be found further than that the destruction was directed." [See evidence of MARVIN.] And the coming in of sundry duplicated coupons of this series produces, in the minds of the Committee, some solicitude on the whole subject of this series, although the whole redemption of coupons did not exceed the amount issued; but in the case of this series the redemption of coupons comes so near to the whole issue appearing on the Register's books that the duplication cannot be fully explained by the absence of coupons entirely from some numbers. The order for destruction appears in the testimony of Mr. MARVIN. The result is that of these bonds which went into the Register's office, there are, not satisfactorily accounted for, of the fifties twenty-six bonds, of the hundreds 7,072, of the five hundreds 1,037, of the one thousands 368. Those which went direct to the Treasurer's office were not perfect, but marked "Statistical—for destruction." Of these there is no proof of the destruction of one bond of one hundred dollars, and one hundred and three bonds of $500. All these "statistical" bonds delivered from the Printing Bureau to the Treasurer, as proved by receipts to the Printing Bureau, and those stated by him as having been destroyed, appear as destroyed in the Treasurer's books; but there is no account in his books of their receipt from the Printing Bureau, nor can any evidence be found of the destruction of the 104 bonds last named. It appears from the certificate of the Burning Committee, dated Aug. 26, 1864, that in ten packages of $500 bonds destroyed there were three $1,000 bonds, which leads to the conclusion that there must be an error in the accounts, or an erroneous printing.

Of the fourth series of the coupon bonds of the same issue, all are accounted for by the Register and Treasurer as canceled or destroyed, excepting four of $1,000 each. In this connection the Committee express the opinion that the practice of counting the blank sheets in certain cases as if they were printed, is unwise and dangerous, as thereby an opportunity is afforded for fraud, to say nothing of the destruction of large quantities of blank paper.

The next loan is under the act of March 31, 1863, called the loan of 1863 registered and coupon bonds; all of which are accounted for.

The next loan is under the same act of March 3, 1864, called the five-twenties of 1864, both registered and coupon bonds; both of which are accounted for.

The next loan is under the act of June 30, 1864, called the five-twenties of 1864, both registered and coupon bonds; all of which are accounted for.

The next bond loan is under the act of March 31 1865, registered and coupons, and registered and coupons consols, all of which are accounted for.

The next loan is composed of bonds for the Pacific Railroads. The Committee show the various deliveries. A table is given of the two year five per cent. Treasury notes issued under the act of March 1863, without coupons. Large discrepancies exist, but the Committee say that considering the fact that this issue has been long over due, the probability is very strong that no fraud has been perpetrated on the Government whatever. Criticism may be justly bestowed upon such careless book-keeping.

A table of the gold certificates under the same act of March 3, 1863, is given. All are accounted for excepting $2,380,000. As to these, the Committee find, from the affidavit of Mr. SELLERS, a clerk in the Treasurer's office, and from an investigation of the books and accounts and the course of business, that they were printed in the Printing Bureau, and could not be used without being filled up and signed by the Assistant-Treasurer at New-York; that they were canceled in the Printing Bureau, and returned to the Treasurer as "Statistical—for destruction," and as such went into the vault with certain other statistical matter mentioned in the affidavit of Mr. SELLERS. Whether they were actually delivered over by him to the Destruction Committee is the point in doubt. The Committee incline to the opinion they were, and were destroyed with a large quantity of other "statistical" matter, as they have never since appeared, and were canceled and unsigned. The Committee feel no special apprehension on the subject, although the looseness of procedure by which so large an amount of securities should have disappeared, without any certain method of fixing the delinquency upon any one person, is far from satisfactory. Discrepancies are noticed in the amount of the three-year six per cent. compound Treasury notes, issued under the act of June 30, 1864. These are accounted for, with the exception of one impression, being four of the notes of $10 each. Various other differences or discrepancies are noticed by the Committee, but not generally of large amounts. In respect to the balances of securities stated in the various tables as on hand, the Committee find them to be on hand as stated. The above is a mere abstract of the report. The Committee say in conclusion:

The methods of accountability and comparison between the various bureaus in the Treasury Department, as well as in their own operations, have been, since the war began, as it seems to us, quite imperfect and deficient, and in some respects grossly careless. Although, as a general rule, books of receipts, as vouchers for the transmission of securities from one bureau to another, were kept, yet it appears that it has frequently happened that vouchers would be taken for the interchange of securities on slips of paper and given up when settlement would be made, leaving no recorded evidence of the transaction. This, in connection with the fact that in respect to the deliveries of these securities from bureau to bureau and from branch to branch in the Department, no books or accounts were kept in the form of debits and credits, and comparisons made and balances struck, and discrepancies discovered, if existing, as in the case of mercantile accounts, has led to a very considerable confusion, as will have been seen by the preceding tables and statements, even supposing the discrepancies before stated to have been the result of merely innocent error. The official force in the various bureaus does not appear to have thought it among its duties to make comparisons with the other bureaus in respect to the creation and disposition of securities very often, or to ascertain whether their corresponding bureaus were correct in their accounts and proceedings or not; and it is obvious that without such comparison and criticism of the respective accounts and proceedings the several bureaus are no check upon each other; and, indeed, as we have said, the books in respect to transmission and delivery of securities, when there were any, were so kept as to make such a criticism and comparison almost impossible without a general and comprehensive investigation. This want of proper accounts led in some of the bureaus, and particularly in the Register's office, to other evils. A leading one will be mentioned. It was the course of practice in printing and transmitting securities to that office, both from the Bank Note Company, and, for awhile, by the Treasury Bureau, to transmit with each thousand impressions, a quantity (usually ten) of extra impressions not numbered, and intended to be used to supply those of the regular numbered class, which from time to time might be erroneously filled up or accidently defaced. These extra impressions were called the "stock package," and whenever there was occasion in the course of business to use one of them, the one impaired or said to be impaired would be thrown in the fire or otherwise destroyed, as is stated by the clerks, and one taken to supply its place from the "stock package" without any account or record being kept of the performance, and without any proof or method of proof of the actual destruction of the one so actually or ostensibly disposed of. It is impossible, therefore, to account, except on very vague evidence, for many of the securities that went into the Register's office, though as to the registered bonds, in which, to a considerable extent, this loose practice prevailed, no loss can happen to the Government that cannot readily be detected in the semi-annual payments of interest; and the Committee are personally satisfied, from an examination of the interest accounts and the individual accounts in the ledgers with the persons to whom bonds were regularly issued, the total of which make up the basis of the interest account, that no fraud has been perpetrated in respect to the registered bonds in this way. The existence and redemption of a considerable number of duplicated notes and coupons have given the Committee a considerable degree of anxiety, and they have devoted all the time that could be spared to that purpose to an inquiry into and consideration of the causes which are supposed to have produced them; and the explanations which have been given by the various officials, as appears in the testimony and as has been otherwise obtained by the Committee from personal examinations of these affairs, the extent and supposed character of these duplicates, appear from the table above inserted, it is obvious that a very large proportion of these duplicates are produced by alterations made after the securities were issued, and usually, no doubt, in cases when the securities had been stolen from private holders. This class may be set aside at once as of no pecuniary interest to the Government, inasmuch as the Government suffers no loss in consequence of them.

The other cases in which it is certain, or nearly certain, that the duplicates are original, and are actually composed of securities issued in that form from the Department, are more serious and less easily accounted for. The suggested explanation in favor of an innocent duplication is, as appears from the testimony, that they are mere accidental errors of persons in charge of the numbering machine, by which, in a given thousand impressions, some two or more would be made to bear the same number, and the number which they should have borne was entirely omitted on many, in which case, for instance, in a $1,000 bond there would be two numbered 500 and none numbered 501. Then it is suggested that such errors being committed, they have escaped the scrutiny of the various persons who examine and count the securities, with a view to see that the quantity and numbers are correct; and the inspection which the clerks in charge of the issues are supposed to make to see that the securities issued compare in quantity with the books of issue, and in consecutive numbering with the numerical register of issues kept in the Register's office and in the loan branch of the Secretary's office. Supposing such a course to have taken place, there would have been no loss to the Treasury, because for every bond or other security which appeared in duplicate, there would be some other number equivalent entirely wanting, leaving the whole number actually issued just what it should be. But this explanation, of course, implies that the numerical registers of issues contained entries of the issues of certain numbers that never were, in fact, issued, and assuming the numerical registers to have been made up from an actual comparison of securities as they were issued, it implies that such entries must have been known to the persons making them, as a rule, to be untrue. But the testimony tends to show that the numerical registers of issue are rather theoretical than actual records of transactions; that is, that the clerks in charge did not compare each issue of the bond by their consecutive numbers with the registry entries, or make the entries in the register from such comparison; but that they made up the entries in the register, as a rule, by taking the first and last number of any particular lot of securities, and making the entries from those, and assuming that all the numbers between were consecutive regularly, and not duplicate. It is also suggested as to the duplicate coupons, that as they are numbered at a different time from the number on the bond, they may have been duplicated and the bond not. Another partial explanation is that some of these duplicates have probably occurred in the issuing of the securities from what is called the stock package, and that they, being numbered separately on such occasions, may have had numbers already in use impressed upon them. This appears, in fact, to have been the case in one instance already referred to of the seven-thirty note of 1861.

In respect to the duplications of the third series of the five-twenties of 1862, it will be seen by reference to Mr. CLARK's testimony that he seems to think that one class of these duplications are fraudulent, and produced by a genuine impression from a face plate before it came to the Treasury, and by the same class of types for the backs that were used in the Treasury in printing the backs of these bonds and coupons. But the Committee are entirely satisfied that the duplicates in question were duplicated in the Treasury and not out of it. By a careful comparison with the genuine bonds and coupons in the Treasury it seems to the Committee certain that these duplicates were printed, both faces and backs, in the Treasury, and sealed and numbered in the Treasury. The proof taken by the Committee of the circumstances under which the original plate was made in New-York and transmitted to the Department, and under which the types for the backs were obtained, shows that there is no reason whatever to suppose that any improper use was made of the plate before it was sent here, or that the types for the backs have ever been obtained and composed, otherwise than the obtaining of these types and bringing them to the Treasury. It is also evident from a comparison with bonds and coupons unquestionably genuine, in the Treasury, that the numbering of these duplicates was done by the Treasury machines. It is stated by Mr. L. D. MOORE, who has charge of the registration of redeemed coupons, bonds and notes, that so far no duplicate bonds have been returned to the Treasury, although large numbers of the bonds of these earlier issues have been returned in the course of exchange. A table of the various duplicated coupons, with suggested explanations by the persons in charge, so far as any can be given, is hereinbefore inserted. In the case of coupon bonds and of the seven-thirty notes of 1861, the bonds and the notes themselves could not have been fraudulently issued in duplicate without either forgery of the signatures of the Register of the Treasury or the clerk signing for him, and of the Treasurer of the United States or the clerk signing for him, as those securities were incomplete, after being numbered and delivered to the officers of issue, until they were signed by the Register and Treasurer, and in the case of bonds without also fraudulent use of the large Treasury seal, so that in these respects it would require the connivance and combination of officials not only in the Printing Bureau, but in the Register's office, the Treasurer's office, and the loan branch of the Secretary's office, in order to accomplish fraud without actual forgery. But the coupons which are numbered at a separate time from the numbering of the bonds, are complete when they leave the Printing Bureau, and the sealing department, "red seal," in connection therewith; it might, therefore, possibly happen that while the bonds bear correct and consecutive numbers, the coupons attached to the same bonds might bear duplicate numbers without any fraud having been perpetrated and without any loss happening to the Government. On the other hand, as the coupons are printed and sealed perfect, by the connivance of a few persons in the Printing Bureau with a person in the sealing division, or by obtaining possession of some one or more of the numerous red seals, they might be printed, sealed and put in circulation without any bond, and without requiring the connivance of any of the other Treasury officials, and without any means on the part of the public of distinguishing between the true and the false coupons, as in such a case they would be exactly alike. On the whole, the Committee are unable to determine, in respect to the duplicated coupons, where the duplication was evidently an original one, and not made by a subsequent alteration. Whether they are the consequences of innocent mistake, or of fraud, the fact cannot certainly be ascertained until the whole issue shall have been redeemed. As to the seven-thirties of 1864, nothing was required to make the notes themselves perfect for issue after they left the Printing Bureau and the Sealing Department attached thereto, where the red seal was imprinted upon them, as they did not bear the seal of the Treasury proper, and the signatures of the Register and Treasurer were engraved and printed from the same plate as the notes themselves. The Committee find that a considerable number and amount of those appear to have been duplicated originally, and it is impossible, as is said in respect to the coupons, to know certainly, at this time, whether these duplications are mere innocent mistakes, or are fraudulent. It is a fact, however, worthy of some consideration as applied to all these securities on this point, that there have been no over-redemptions of any of the classes of seven-thirties or other securities, and that the same annual payments of interest have fallen considerably below the amounts shown by the issue books to be actually due on the regular outstanding debt. Of course a considerable proportion of the difference between the sum due for interest and that paid is to be accounted for by the accidental destruction and loss of coupons. Still it would seem probable that were there any very considerable amount of fraudulent coupons in existence, the payments of interest would have come much nearer to the full sum, if they did not exceed it, than they do. But these are merely speculative considerations which the Committee simply suggest. The seven-thirties of 1861 have no duplicates that the Committee have been able to ascertain, excepting the instance already referred to as having innocently occurred in the Treasury from duplicating notes in the stock package. The table attached shows, as nearly as the Treasury officials can make it out, the number and amount of the duplicate seven-thirties of 1864, separating those which have evidently been altered after issue from those which appear on their faces to have been original duplications. This division into classes cannot be certainly relied upon as entirely correct, for some of those that appear to have been altered may have been original duplications, and some of those that appear to have been original duplications may have been altered afterward so skillfully as to defy detection by inspection. All these circumstances have satisfied the Committee that methods of printing, numbering, sealing and issuing of the securities of the United States ought to be adopted, which will approach the nearest to being absolutely secure against error and fraud, even if such methods should be much more expensive than others having less guarantees and protection. And it is obvious to the Committee that the highest safety to be attained by so constructing the work that no one, or even two departments, should have it in their power to finish any note, bond or coupon, but that one part of the engraving on the securities should be printed by one establishment and a succeeding part by another department entirely distinct and separate from the first, and that the final process of sealing and signing should be done by still another distinct and separate department, and in the Treasury. By such methods, each, under separate and distinct control, the nearest approach possible to security will be reached; and as all these securities require two or three distinct processes of engraved printing, and may have a distinct process of sealing and signing, there is no practical difficulty whatever in adopting such a course. In the printing of the first fractional currency, called Postal Currency, which was perfect for issue when printed, a similar method was pursued one company printing one side of the sheet with one design, and another the other with another design, thus acting as checks upon each other. This security, we think, cannot be attained where all the plates are kept together under one control; where all the various processes are done in one building, and substantially in the same room where the employes are in frequent intercourse with each other, as has been the case in the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department. Another subject for serious consideration in this connection is the comparative safety to the Government, as well as to individual holders of registered and coupon securities. In the case of the registered securities, as they are issued to some particular person and stand in his name on the books of the Treasury until transferred to the name of another person, who then takes his place upon the books, it is next to impossible that any fraud should occur, and if it should, it would be certain to be detected on any investigation, or on any charge of the *personnel* of the Department or Bureau, and it could be traced to its origin; but in the case of coupon securities, which may be and generally are issued in blank, and which pass by delivery there is no such guarantee of safety, and a fraud might exist for years impossible of detection until the final withdrawal of the loan, and even then it could not generally be traced to any particular person. These securities, therefore, and the method of their issue and transfer, hold out strong temptations to fraud. The Committee think that it ought to be the policy of the Government to carry its debt as far and as fast as possible into a registered form, and that there are now no considerations of convenience arising from this species of security that should outweigh the absolute duty of making the Government debt absolutely safe, as well for the Government as for the community. The operations of the Printing Bureau in the Treasury Department have grown so immense as to occupy a very large quantity of the space of the building, which is needed for other purposes in connection with the operations of the Treasury proper; and the Bureau has become practically, in its effect upon the other operations of the Treasury, a nuisance. It has a paper-mill in the basement of the building, extensive steam-power, engineers' shops and carpenter shop; and it has, of course, very extensive engraving and printing rooms; and, besides, a great number of hydrostatic presses for dry printing. All these operations combined produce a noise and disturbance in the building, together with all degrees and kinds of noxious effluvias, to the very great annoyance and detriment of persons connected with that wing of the building where these operations are going on. The number of persons employed about these various operations runs sometimes as high as six hundred or seven hundred. The books and accounts between the various sub-divisions of the Printing Establishment have been until recently, to say nothing of the defects still existing, so irregularly kept and contain, many of them, on examination, so many erasures and alterations as considerably to diminish confidence in the accuracy of the results derived from such sources. This is perhaps not altogether the fault of the head of the Bureau, for so long as persons were employed there upon the recommendation of Senators, member of Congress and other persons having political influences without very strict regard to the qualities essential to faithfulness and accuracy, it was not to be expected that all the persons having business or clerical duties to perform there, would perform them with absolute accuracy, some of the discrepancies and difficulties in the operation of the bureau, and of the explanations and answers to them, will be found in the accompanying report of Messrs. MARSH, PRATT, MOORE and WYMAN, and the commentary of Mr. CLARK thereon, and in the reply of these gentlemen to his answer, to put the best force upon it, is evident that the course of things then has not been made as to merit or commendation. As will be seen from the evidence herewith returned, many things have been done which, although perhaps innocent in themselves, could but have a demoralizing tendency, and to suggest opportunities and methods of fraud to employes. The Committee have inspected the operations of the Bureau as thoroughly as possible, and have examined many witnesses relative to it whose testimony is returned herewith, and they have also informally conferred with and examined many others. The result is that while we cannot find that the persons in chief charge have been guilty of any crime or intentional wrong toward the Government, there have been inexcusable neglect and carelessness in the methods and operations of the Bureau, which furnish abundant opportunities and temptations to fraud, and even by the persons connected with it. How it will turn out, remains to be determined when loans are withdrawn; but as to the fractional currency particularly, if any fraud has occurred, it can never be ascertained from redemptions unless the frauds have been enormous in amount. In order to give the Committee the best opportunities possible for obtaining information from employes, it was thought best that Mr. CLARK should retire from the Bureau, so that the witnesses, some of whom had privately expressed a fear of dismissal if they told of irregularities, might speak without any embarrassment, real or imaginary. After much delay this suggestion of the Committee was acceded to, and on the 17th of November, 1868, Mr. CLARK retired, and our examination of employes soon after commenced, and was continued from time to time afterward. No matters especially new were developed, although the few persons we were able to examine generally, we think, told all they knew. If it was important that Mr. CLARK should retire for the purpose of disembarrassing all witnesses the object failed, for it was generally understood by the persons in the Bureau, and in the Treasury building, that as soon as our investigation closed, he was to return to the control of the Bureau as before. A great many anonymous and other communications have been made to the Committee professing to point out instances and witnesses of improprieties in this and other bureaus of the Treasury. We have generally given attention to these, so far as either follow out the line of inquiry suggested to a discovery or assertion that said transaction was innocent, or to a point showing that either there was no foundation for the suggestion, or that no proof of it could be obtained. It will be seen from the testimony that considerable engraving, printing, &c., has been in the Treasury for outside parties. This is a practice that the Committee think is not advantageous to the public interest, and that ought to be discontinued. It is not within the authority of law known to us and is subject to grave objections. The Committee are also of opinion from the testimony and from their personal examination and observation, that very considerable abuses have existed in the Bureau in respect to pay for extra work paid to persons who were having adequate annual salaries, nor do they think that some of the so-called important improvements in that Bureau, particularly in respect to what is called the hydrostatic printing, have turned out as successfully as was hoped by their originators. The fractional currency printed on their presses is very poor indeed, breaking up in a very short time, partly in the great pressure used in this dry printing, and partly from the quality of the paper; and the committee are informed that nearly a million of dollars a week of this currency is returned to the Treasury broken and spoiled. This, we think, is a great evil to the Department, and does injustice to the people. The Committee wish to call attention to the fact that there are in possession of the Bank Note Companies at New-York, and also at the Treasury, a considerable quantity of engraved plates used in printing the older issues of securities of the various kinds, which are now no longer needed, and which the Committee believe ought to be condemned and destroyed, in order to obviate all possibility of any improper use or disposition of the same. This Committee are not aware that any legislation is required for this purpose, but suppose the end can be accomplished in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, inasmuch as the Bank Note Company have expressed their entire willingness to have all the old plates, although they claim to be the owners of some of them, destroyed upon payment, as to those they own, of a fair compensation. On a general survey of the operations covered by the investigation of the Committee, they could not fail to be struck with the difference in the management and details, both personal and otherwise, between such operations carried on by paid officers, having certain fixed hours of labor, and feeling no other responsibility at best than that of doing their duty from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and similar operations carried on by private persons or corporations, where the individual propriety and success of the persons managing the same was involved, and where no other motive for employing subordinates existed than that of obtaining those persons who could bring to their duties the greatest amount of capacity and fidelity. It must be confessed that such a comparison is decidedly unfavorable to the Government engaging in any operations of this character where it can possibly be dispensed with. Of course the Committee do not mean to intimate that all or even the majority of the persons employed by the Government in these affairs are either incapable or unfaithful; but, from political and other causes, so large an element of incapacity, carelessness and unfaithfulness is introduced into the operations, as in a considerable degree to derange and paralyze the efforts of those who are sincerely desirous of doing the best possible for the Government.

SENATOR SPRAGUE.

The Debate in the Senate on Tuesday—A Sharp Letter from the Senator to a Providence Editor, and his Rejoinder Thereto.

From the Providence Journal, April 3.

In calling attention to the remarkable passage in the Senate debate of Tuesday, the official report of which we print this morning, very few words of explanation from us are needed. On Wednesday night of last week we received a telegraphic synopsis of Senator SPRAGUE's speech, in which that gentleman declared that he became sorrowful and disheartened when he heard the President in his inaugural assert the sacredness of the public debt; that there was less virtue and morality in American society at the present day than in any other civilized nation in the world; that the demoralization everywhere was frightful; that no husband could close his door with satisfaction; and much more of similar tenor and purport. Knowing that the utterance of such sentiments by a Rhode Island Senator would be seriously deprecated here, and feeling unwilling to give them currency as a public journalist without a word of dissent, we in a brief paragraph suggested that the Senator was taking too gloomy a view of the situation of affairs. Nothing was further from our thoughts than an idea of impugning the mercantile credit of the Senator, or of the important and prosperous business house of which he is a member. The paragraph referring to him was susceptible of no such construction, and we have not heard of a man in Rhode Island who pretended to see in it any such meaning. We were, therefore, not a little surprised to receive on the next Monday the following communication, postmarked "Washington, March 27:"

To the Editor of the Journal, Providence, R. I.:

SIR: I am in receipt of a slip from your paper of the 25th, referring to me. The most outrageous insinuation that you set forth, will be answered by me in my place in the Senate. As you reflect the sentiments, and are tied in servitude to the overshadowing power that attempts to control both the politics and the public sentiments of Rhode Island, I shall give to that influence the setting forth it is entitled to. As I strike directly at the power of which you are the lickspittle, you and those who control you will find I am indeed in terrible earnest. Take, therefore, as you now have, the position in public that I have long known was your private sentiment. Your present is a far more honorable, if honor belongs to your nature, than your past dastardly and cowardly one has been.

Show this to IVES & CO.

I am, &c., W. SPRAGUE.

As the public position of the writer will give this Senatorial letter more than a merely local interest and circulation, it may be proper to explain that the "IVES & CO." therein curtly mentioned is understood to designate the widely-known house of BROWN & IVES, of this city. Why these estimable private citizens should be thus referred to in such a communication, is quite beyond our comprehension. The members of that firm are gentlemen of reputable standing in this community, and of unobtrusive habits, whom kind fortune has happily spared the need or inclination to examine reports of Congressional debates, and comment thereon for the public Press, at 2 o'clock in the morning.

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A Sale of Valuable Brooklyn Property, now owned by Mr. SAMUEL LORD, formerly senior partner of the house of Messrs. Lord & Taylor, is advertised to take place on THURSDAY, April 8, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. These lots are eligibly situated, high and dry, and on good grade, and from their convenience to several railroads and the small amount of cash required, cannot fail to meet the wants of those desiring to purchase for improvement or investment. Title indisputable. Printed abstracts free.

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MARRIED.

COX—BOND.—On Tuesday, March 30, by Rev. N. P. Pierce, at the residence of the bride's parents, JOHN COX, of Closter, N. J., to Miss EMILY F. BOND, second daughter of George R. Bond, M. D., South Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

ADAMS.—On Friday evening, April 2, 1869, RACHEL, widow of George Adams, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. James M. Shaw, No. 76 East 60th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

BARNES.—Suddenly, on Sunday, April 4, HENRIETTA, wife of Ambrose E. Barnes, and only daughter of the late Rowland S. and Harriet Malloy, aged 21 years and 9 months.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her mother, No. 195 Ross-st., Williamsburg, on Tuesday, April 6, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

BOOTH.—On Friday, April 2, at Beirut, Syria, THEODORE L. BOOTH, youngest son of Wm. A. Booth, Esq., of this City.

BALL.—In Bridgeport, Conn., on Friday, April 2, 1869, CHARLES BALL.

Funeral on Monday, the 5th inst., from Trinity Church, Bridgeport, at 2½ o'clock.

DAVIS.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday morning, April 4, CHARLOTTE T., wife of S. S. Davis.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of her brother-in-law, H. D. H. Snyder, on Newark-av., on Tuesday next, the 6th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Kingston, N. Y., for interment.

DIETZ.—On Saturday, April 3, 1869, HENRY JAMES, son of Robert E. and Anna Dietz, in the 6th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, April 6, at 10 A. M., at the residence of his parents, No. 522 West 42d-st., near 10th-av.

HAMMOND.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 3, ELLA SOPHIA, twin-daughter of Daniel S. and Sophia A. Hammond, aged 13 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her parents, No. 322 Adelphi-st., on Tuesday at 3 P. M.

HITCHCOCK.—On Sunday, April 4, in the 10th year of his age, WINTERTON HITCHCOCK, third son of Thomas and Marie C. Hitchcock, of this City.

LORD.—On Friday morning, April 2, Rev. J. S. LORD, D. D., Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church, Harlem, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the clergy and members of classes, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the church, corner of 121st-st. and 3d-av.

MEAD.—At Rye, N. Y., on Saturday, April 3, DAVID H. MEAD, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, this (Monday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

POST.—On Sunday, April 4, 1869, ELIZABETH, widow of Allison Post, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 11 West 49th-st., on Tuesday, April 6, at 3 P. M.

RYER.—On Saturday morning, April 3, FRANK J., only child of James B. and Addie Ryer.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 5 Ludlow-place, this (Monday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

TALBOT.—At Morristown, N. J., on Thursday evening, April 1, suddenly, HENRY TALBOT, in the 79th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, on Monday, April 5, at 11 A. M. Trains leave foot of Barclay-st. at 8 A. M.; returning leave Morristown at 12:45 and 3:28 P. M.

VAN CLEEF.—On Thursday, April 1, CATALINA UNDERDUNCK, wife of Rev. P. D. Van Cleef.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 5th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the Second Reformed Church, Wayne-st., Jersey City. The remains will be removed to New-Brunswick for interment.

WEAVER.—At Perth Amboy, on Friday, April 2, Mrs. JESALINE WEAVER, in the 73d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends and those of her nephew, W. H. P. Benton, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at Trinity Church, New-York, at 12 o'clock on Monday morning.

WEEKS.—At Carmel, N. Y., on Friday, April 2, CHAUNCEY R. WEEKS, Jr., son of Chauncey R. and Ada Weeks, aged 14 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Monday, April 5, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Carriages will be at Brewster's to meet the train leaving New-York at 10 A. M.

WEIR.—At Yorkville, on Sunday, April 4, CHARLES E., son of Edward Weir, aged 13 years, 7 months and 3 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Redeemer, corner of 82d-st. and 4th-av., on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ At a special meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine, held April 1, 1869, for the purpose of paying a tribute to the memory of the late ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, M. D., the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

1. *Resolved*, That the decease of ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, M. D., late President of the New-York Academy of Medicine, on the 30th day of March, 1869, at the advanced age of 80 years, is a fit occasion for the members of the Academy to express the high estimation in which he was held, and their deep sorrow at his departure.

2. *Resolved*, That during his long and useful professional career, in which he attained the highest rank as a learned and accomplished instructor, and a skillful and successful practitioner of the healing art, his uniform honorable conduct and great moral worth, his untiring zeal for the public welfare, and humane and sympathizing bearing, ennobled our calling, and will ever endear his memory to our hearts.

3. *Resolved*, That the removal by death of one whose mature professional experience and eminent skill have so long been made available for the relief of his suffering fellow creatures, is to be regarded as a great public loss.

4. *Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions, duly authenticated by the signatures of the President and Secretary of the Academy, be communicated to the family of the deceased, with the assurance of our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.

5. *Resolved*, That these proceedings be published in the daily papers and medical journals, to be designated by the President and Secretary.

6. *Resolved*, That when we adjourn, we adjourn to attend the funeral of the deceased.

H. D. BULKLEY, M. D., President.
E. H. JANES, M. D., Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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EXTRA SPECIAL NOTICE.—DR. J. H. SCHENCK begs leave to inform his patients and the public that, in consequence of his increased practice and business at his principal office in Philadelphia, he will be obliged to give up visiting New-York professionally, after the next two regular visits—TUESDAY, April 6 and 20. Those who wish to consult him will please make note of this, as his Rooms in New-York, No. 32 Bond-st., will be closed after April 20. Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines—PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS—with full directions in English, German and French, may be obtained of druggists and dealers everywhere. Office hours for these two last visits will be, as usual, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Last week closed very satisfactorily at the Exchange Salesroom. With the commencement of the week the market showed a very decided disposition to rally, and it steadily improved day after day, until a feeling of confidence seemed again to possess the visitors, and once more they not only betrayed some interest in the sales, but also showed considerable disposition to buy. The sudden decline of the previous week has proved of decided advantage, and its good effects are already apparent. The appearance of several moneyed men, who have not attended the sales for some months, helped give confidence to the doubtful ones, and contributed in no slight degree to the general improvement the market has experienced. There is no way of disposing of property more popular than selling it at auction, and if the bidders are only certain that the sale is fair and positive, without any clap-trap, and the auctioneer not embarrassed by restrictions, the property sold almost invariably brings all it is worth, and sometimes considerably more. The fault with our Salesroom has been the great number of bogus sales. Piece after piece of property was put up and knocked down, but not sold. Sometimes an auctioneer would hammer away during the entire hour, and then close his "sale" without having disposed of a single lot. This was all wrong; unjust to the public, unjust to the auctioneer, and of no advantage to the owner. The gentlemen who attended the sales and were prepared to purchase felt indignant that their time should be taken up with such humbuggery. The auctioneers were not over pleased at being obliged to work so hard for nothing, for it is much harder to make a bogus than a real sale, requires considerable ingenuity and no little pluck, and the owners, after spending considerable money in advertising, &c., &c., did not receive the slightest benefit. The whole affair was a farce and a very miserable one at that. How much better it would be, if the auctioneer found the market was a little off, and the property not bringing reasonable prices, for him to adjourn the sale to some future day, and to tell the audience plainly why he did so. This course would keep up the confidence which should exist between the auctioneer and his audience, would save their time and his patience, and be in every way beneficial.

The tightness of the money market of course had some effect on the sales, not so great as might have been expected, but yet sufficient to be noticeable, It though, probably, will not be lasting, and when this difficulty is safely tided over, the market will be much better than it has been any time this year. The prices may not be as high, but the proportion of genuine sales will be greater and the salesrooms become more popular.

The indications are that this week will be as great an improvement over the last, as it was over the preceding one. Several pieces of country property will be offered, and as the demand for this class of property is just beginning, the competition will probably be quite lively. Some pretty large sales of out-of-town lots may soon be expected. Several plots are ready to be put in the market, and the owners are only waiting for clear weather and the roads to dry up before offering them. Just now it would be extremely difficult to visit and examine such pieces, and no one cares to buy a lot outside of the City without first seeing it personally. The recent storms have made the roads very heavy, and the property itself would not show to advantage. As soon though as the country commences to look green, and the Spring has fairly opened, the market will offer a variety of "home lots," scattered all through the country, lying within fifty or sixty miles of this City, suited to all classes of men, and from among which the most fastidious may make a selection.

The sales for to-day are particularly interesting. The Yonkers lots to be sold by Mr. MILLER are very nicely located, and the sales of City property are quite extensive. A large attendance is expected, and it is fair to believe the prices realized will be good. Below will be found the particulars of the property to be offered to-day.

Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will sell eight lots west side Ninth-avenue, comprising the entire front between One Hundred and Fifth and One Hundred and Sixth streets; four lots north side One Hundred and Fifth-street, running through to and fronting on One Hundred and Sixth-street, 100 feet west of Ninth-avenue; three lots north side of One Hundred and Sixth-street, 100 feet west of Ninth-avenue; two lots north side One Hundred and Sixth-street, running through to and fronting on One Hundred and Seventh-street, 325 feet west of Ninth-avenue; four lots north side One Hundred and Sixth-street, running through to and fronting on One Hundred and Seventh-street, 450 feet west of Ninth-avenue; one lot south side One Hundred and Seventh-street, 200 feet west of Ninth-avenue, 25x100.11. The two lots of land, with three-story brick building thereon, Nos. 455 and 457 Tenth-avenue. The five lots of land, with the brick buildings thereon, Nos. 459, 461, 463 and 465 Tenth-avenue. Five lots on south side of Thirty-ninth-street, adjoining the Tenth-avenue property, in the rear; six vacant lots on Thirty-ninth-street, adjoining the last described lots on the west. Also, valuable property in the Bowery, Third, Rivington, Chrystie, Forsyth and Grand streets, to close the estate of M. M. QUACKENBOS, deceased.

Messrs. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will sell three lots on north side of Eighty-sixth-street, commencing 75 feet east of Avenue B. The street is sewered and flagged.

Mr. JAMES M. MILLER has quite an important sale of Yonkers property, consisting of seventy-nine parcels of land, containing 354 city lots, situate near the Central-avenue, or Grand Boulevard, fronting the road to Yonkers. Also, a large front on the road to Kingsbridge; the situation is unsurpassed, viewing from all points the Sound and Palisades, and having a natural grade, free of rock and all nuisances. He will also sell the following Harlem property: The four lots of land, with the three-story building thereon, known as National Hall, situated on the southwest corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street. On the first floor are five stores; on the second floor is a large hall, with reception-rooms; on the third floor are additional reception-rooms and large gallery. And the two and one-half-story frame house, filled in with brick, situate on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, 100 feet west of Fourth-avenue.

Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER have a positive sale of 37 valuable Twelfth Ward Brooklyn lots, situate on Dwight, Wolcott, Sullivan and Dikeman streets.

The sales to-morrow will be even more interesting than to-day. Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will offer the property northeast corner of Grand and Crosby streets, with the church edifice thereon. Messrs. BLEECKER & Co., in addition to several pieces of City property, will sell a country seat at Fort Hamilton, and several houses in Yorkville. Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, and WYCKOFF & LITTLE, will have their usual sales of Brooklyn property. Other important sales are also announced for the succeeding days of the week.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Chrystie-st., Nos. 30 and 32, lots known as Nos. 259 and 260	$25,000
Columbia-st., e. s., 20 ft. s. of Broome-st., 20x55	9,500
Eldridge-st., No. 83, 25x100	33,000
Essex-st., e. s., 89 ft. n. of Delancey-st., 18x75	11,850
Estate of N. W. Stuyvesant, known as lot No. 465, 25x103	12,850
Forsyth-st., e. s., 63 ft. s. of Houston-st., 11x16	nom.
Fort Washington, known as plot No. 4	29,000
Greenwich-st., No. 105, 27x105	21,000
Houston-st., s. s., 37 ft. e. of Suffolk-st., 19x61	15,500
Hudson-st., e. s., 44.3 ft. n. of Franklin-st., 21x75	14,700
Lawrence-st., Manhattanville, lot known by No. 102, 25x100	5,350
Lewis-st., w. s., No. 295, 18x80	5,639
Mercer-st., No. 85, 25x100	18,000
Norfolk-st., 22x55	7,750
Norfolk-st., w. s., 126.6 ft. s. of Hester-st., 25x100	34,750
Orchard-st., e. s., 48 ft. s. of Canal-st., 24x65	28,000
Rivington-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Suffolk, 25x100	11,000
2d-st., No. 264, 10x106x12.10x6x5x50	11,000
2d-st., s. s., 396.9 ft. w. of Avenue A, 13x97	20,000
5th-st., s. s., 378 ft. e. of Avenue C, 25x97	5,850
16th-st., n. s., 95.6 ft. w. of Avenue B, 19x92	21,500
16th-st., n. s., 17.5 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x92	7,000
16th-st., n. s., 95.6 ft. w. of Avenue B, 19x92	15,000
18th-st., n. s., 60 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x47	11,180
22d-st., s. s., 270 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100	14,000
24th-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x116	20,000
26th-st., s. s., 290 ft. w. of 6th-av., 21x98	23,000
27th-st., s. s., 187 ft. e. of 10th-av., 37x98	14,400
29th-st., No. 42 E., 21x98	30,000
30th-st., n. s., 176 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x95	22,000
34th-st., n. s., 110 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x97	5,000
37th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th-av., 16x98	11,500
41st-st., n. s., 130 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x118.7	20,000
42d-st., s. s., 282.10 ft. e. of 8th-av., 17x98	25,000
44th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100	14,000
57th st., n. s., 260 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x100	20,850
57th-st., n. s., 110 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16x100	18,400
57th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100	7,500
57th-st., n. s., 240 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x100	20,850
62d-st., East, n. s., 320 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17x100	12,200
67th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x100	10,000
69th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 11th-av., 17x100	8,820
75th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x102	6,650
76th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th-av., 325x102	52,000
83d-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x71	1,000
84th-st., s. s., 141 ft. e. of 9th-av., 33x204	17,000
85th-st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18x102	16,000
90th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 104x201	42,000
106th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100	2,250
106th-st., s. s., 17.5 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100	2,270
106th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100	2,250
108th-st., s. s., 575 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x201	6,500
109th-st., n. w. corner of Madison-av., 75x100	14,350
111th-st., n. s., 627 ft. w. of 3d-av., 17x100	12,000
111th-st., s. s., 280.6 ft. e. of 3d-av., 14x100	5,500
113th-st., s. s., 450 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100	3,000
113th-st., s. s., 475 ft. e. of 8th-av., 75x100	9,000
125th-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 4th-av., 50x½ block	9,500
131st-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 12th-av., 75x99	19,600
131st-st., n. s., 110 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x99	3,250
211th and 212th sts., between 10th-av. and Broadway	20,000
Avenue A, w. s., 76 ft. s. of 76th-st., 25x100	3,000
Avenue A, w. s., 38.6 ft. s. of 12th-st., 18x70	15,500
1st-av., e. s., 20 ft. s. of 107th-st., 40x93	4,350
2d-av., w. s., 20.1½ ft. s. of 81st-st., 18x80	15,250
5th-av., s. e. cor. of 115th-st., 25x100	7,000
9th-av., s. w. cor. of 40th-st., 18x65	23,250

Leases Recorded.

Allen-st., Nos. 180 and 180½, 9 years, per year	$1,800
Allen-st., Nos. 180 and 180½, 1 year, per year	1,700
Broome-st., No. 252, 3 years, per year	1,000
Broadway, No. 1,153, 10 years, per year	8,000
Centre-st., No. 247, 4 years, per year	1,680
Houston-st., No. 355, E., store, 3 years, per year	900
Ridge-st., No. 36, 5 years, per year	1,000
Rivington-st., No. 189, 5 years, per year	1,200
Water-st., No. 234, 5 years, per year	2,800
16th-st., No. 653 E., store, 2 years, per year	420
32d-st., No. 32, 3 years, per year	7,800
3d-av., No. 44, store, 2 years, per year	900
8th-av., No. 340, 3 years, per year	1,500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adams-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Sands-st., 25x41.1x25x41.4	$6,000
Baltic-st., n. e. s., 529.2 ft. n. w. of Vanderbilt-av., 20.10x131	—
Bridge-st., e. s., 152.8 ft. s. of Concord-st., 100x26.5x100.3x26.3	6,400
Bridge-st. and Tallman-st., s. w. corner, 25x50	6,200
Broadway, n. s., 25 ft. e. of Barbey-st., 50x100	720
Broadway, n. e. s., 68.5 ft. s. e. of Leonard-st., 81.2x—x63.4x30	4,050
Carroll-st., n. s., 190 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 50x100	25,000
Clark and Willow sts., n. e. corner, 25x100	15,000
Dean-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 49.11x200x50x200	nom.
Diamond-st., w. s., 43.10 ft. n. of Van Cott-av., 100x44.9x—x25	800
Dodworth-st., s. s., lot No. 22, Dodworth's map	700
Douglass-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Smith-st., 25x100	1,100
Elizabeth-st., n. e. s., 225 ft. n. w. of Richards-st., 50x100	9,000
Elizabeth-st., n. e. s., 250 ft. n. w. of Richards-st., 25x100	2,000
Hancock-st. and Howard-av., n. w. corner, 75x60	1,000
Herkimer-st., s. s., 153 ft. w. of Troy-av., 30x185.6	6,000
Hicks-st., e. s., 17.6 ft. n. of Degraw-st., 20x76	6,750
India-st., s. s., 580 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 25x100	4,500
Linden Boulevard, s. s., 225 ft. w. of Canarsie and Clove road, 263.6x210.9x263.6x213.6	10,000
Linden Boulevard, s. s., 2,075.8 ft. w. of Canarsie and Clove road, 75x263.4	3,000
Lorrimer-st., w. s., 18.4 ft. s. of Devoe-st., 36.8x46	6,000
Lorrimer-st., w. s., 275 ft. s. of Nassau-av., 25x100, q. c.	1,000
Lorrimer-st., w. s., 350 ft. s. of Nassau-av., 25x200	200
Lynch-st., s. s., 88 ft. w. of Lee-av., 22x100	3,300
Macomb-st. and 7th-av., s. w. cor., 23x100	2,400
Madison-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 20x100	4,850
Marshall-st., 175 ft. w. of Smith-st., 25x100	3,750
McKibben-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Smith-st., 25x100	1,700
Meserole-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Lorrimer-st., 25x75	3,700
Monroe-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 22.6x100, b. and s.	nom.
Monroe-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Reid-av., 50x100	1,200
Monroe-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of Reid-av., 25x100	7,050
Nelson-st., n. s., 25.4 ft. e. of Hamilton-av., 38x56x15x64x38x20	4,250
Oxford-st., w. s., 87.2 ft. s. of Park-av., 36.2x0.1x63.10x0.1x100, b. and s.	175
Pacific-st., s. s., 188 ft. e. of Classon-av., 20x110	5,650
Pacific-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of Grand-av., 25x110	2,250
Penn-st., s. s., 183 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 20.4x100	1,000
President-st. and 6th-av., n. w. corner, 95x100	7,425
Sackett-st., s. s., 117 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x95	1,500
Skillman-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 19.4x100	2,400
State-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 25x100	13,000
State-st., n. s., 145 ft. e. of Nevins-st., 20x100	10,500
Sumpter-st., n. s., lots Nos. 28 and 30, block No. 16, Hunter Fly map	1,400
Van Brunt-st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Elizabeth-st., 25x90	1,000
Van Buren-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 25x100	3,500
Verandah-place, s. s., 163.1 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 24.6x69.9	4,500
Warren-st., s. s., 360 ft. w. of Smith-st., 25x100	13,000
Washington-st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Broadway, 25x100	280
Washington-st., e. s., 322 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 18x100	7,000
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Ewen-st., 25x100	6,800
Wyckoff-st., s. w. s., 90 ft. s. e. of Hoyt-st., 20x100	6,150
Wyckoff-st., n. e. s., 660 ft. n. w. of Smith-st., 25x100	7,500
North 2d-st., s. s., 22 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 76,9x24x69x100x75	9,500
South 4th-st., 17.6 ft. w. of 8th-st., 19.7x100x20x—x	5,550
6th-st., w. s., 80 ft. n. of South 6th-st., 20x80	5,500
South 9th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 2d-st., 25x100	7,000
19th-st., s. s., 462.6 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18x100	3,300
19th-st., n. s., 291.8 ft. w. of 5th-av., 16.8x100	2,800
39th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.2	220
41st-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 7th-av., 100x100.2	580
Bay-av., n. e. s., 200 ft. e. of Cedar-st., 100x—, deed 1856	90
Bay-av., n. e. s., 300 ft. s. e. of Cedar-st., 100x—, deed 1856	100
Bushwick-av., w. s., 120 ft. n. of Debevoise-st., 25x100	7,000
De Kalb-av., n. s., 443.5 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 18.9x100	22,000
De Kalb-av., n. s., 480.11 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 37.6x100	
Franklin-av., e. s., 21.2 ft. s. of Park-av., 17.9x78	4,500
Franklin-av., w. s., 76 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 20x80	45,000
3d-st., n. s., 293 ft. e. of 5th-av., 22x90	
Fulton-av., s. s., 160 ft. w. of Troy-av., 20x100	6,500
Fulton-av., s. s., lots Nos. 45, 46, block No. 27, map adjoining Hunter Fly	1,800
Gates-av., s. s., 385 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 20x100	9,500
Gates-av. and Stuyvesant-av., n. e. corner, 50x100	3,500
Grand-av., e. s., 145 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 75x100	3,500
Greene-av., e. s., 20 ft. w. of Clermont-av., 20x100	15,250
Johnson-av. and Elm-st., n. e. corner, 50x100	1,675
Lewis-av., 225 ft. e. of, and Hart-st., 100 ft. s. of, centre block, 95x134x95	1,200
New-York, Liberty, Sinclair and Johnson avs., one block	27,000
Nostrand-av., e. s., 19.6 ft. s. of Herkimer-st., 19.4x100	8,000
Washington-av., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x100	2,200
Washington-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Atlantic-av., 22.6x90	18,000
Williamsburg turnpike, s. s., indefinite lot, Conselyea's, deed 1854	750
Flatbush, lot adjoining Wm. Williamson's, 1 acre	nom.
Gravesend, lot No. 165, map South Greenfield	200

Leases recorded.

Bolivar-st., s. s., 106.3 ft. e. of Raymond-st., lot 25x117, 10 years, per year	$96
Broadway, No. 91, store, &c., 3 2-12 years, per year	1,200
Myrtle-av., n. s., 3 doors w. of Washington-av., house, 5 years, per year	1,200
Warren-st., No. 192, (East,) first floor, &c., 10 years, per year	300

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BRADHURST ESTATE.

The easterly half of the block bounded by 146th and 147th sts. and

AVENUE ST. NICHOLAS,

containing about

33 LOTS.

They will be sold in plots of one or more lots, to suit buyers, and upon easy terms. For maps and other particulars, apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house for sale, very reasonably, and with immediate possession, in 44th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. It is 16.8x45 feet, and in most perfect order throughout. Dumb waiter, butler's pantry, &c.

For further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone front house and lot No. — East 73d-st., near 5th-av.; house has all the modern improvements and conveniences, and is in most excellent order. For permits to see the premises and price, apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

J. S. COOK & CO., REAL ESTATE Brokers, No. 9 Murray-st.—Personal attention given to buying and selling property, renting, collecting, and all business appertaining thereto.

Good tenement property will receive personal attention and prompt returns made.

I WANT TO RENT, FOR TWO OR three years, a first-class, completely-furnished hotel in or near New-York; Summer house preferred; satisfactory reference. Call on or address L. C. A., No. 3 Bond-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNIture, the first-class three-story brown-stone house No. 137 East 59th-st., one door from Lexington-av., with possession. Apply to E. GODFREY & SONS, No. 29 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LOT, SOUTHWEST corner of 5th-av. and 87th-st., with adjoining lots—two on 5th-av. and five on south side of 87th-st. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 14 WAverley-place; lot 33.4 by half block; desirably located for business purposes. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class residence in Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn; "Mansard" roof, brick and brown-stone; two lots of ground. Address ROBERT, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 44 West 51st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; price $30,000; one-half can remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises.

BROADWAY.—FOR SALE, AN EXTRA-size corner lot, on Broadway, below Canal-st., subject to a short lease; suitable for a bank. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 7 FRANKFORT-st.; lot 28.8 front by 31.10 rear, and 105 feet deep. Inquire of TODD A. SCHMITT, No. 8 North William-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

IMPORTANT SALE OF 36 CHOICE LOTS ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,

In plots to suit purchasers, at the junction of

The Grand Drive, The Avenue St. Nicholas

AND THE

Morningside-av.

AT

150TH-ST.

PART OF THE

VAN RENSSELAER ESTATE.

THE WHOLE IS A BEAUTIFUL PLATEAU, level on the grade of the Grand Drive and the Avenue St. Nicholas, both of which intersect in front of these lots, and make them precisely such a plot as Madison-square, opposite 5th-av. Hotel, with the Morningside-av., having the same relative position to the property offered above that Madison-av. does to Madison-square.

THE OUTLOOK IS MAGNIFICENT.

Large portions of the island, Westchester County and the Harlem River, with their bridges, boulevards, groves and residences, are spread out in full view as upon a map below.

FROM ITS EASTERN EDGE

the land slopes rapidly down to the level of that portion of the island lying between Washington Heights and Harlem and East Rivers, thus securing FOR ALL TIME, unobstructed views of a most CHARMING LANDSCAPE, the grade being 120 feet above tide-water.

THE WIDENING OF AVENUE ST. NICHOLAS is to begin at once, under the direction of the Commissioners of the Central Park, as the report of the Commissioners of Award and Assessment is already completed.

AVENUE ST. NICHOLAS

being a diagonal, crossing all the parallel avenues north of the Park, is the shortest and most popular drive between the upper and lower portions of the City, by way of the Park.

The grade and character of the land are such that building can begin immediately.

CROTON WATER

is to be supplied to this vicinity at once, as the high service reservoir at High Bridge is nearly completed.

Distance to the 8th-av., one block; to the Hudson River Railroad Station at 152d-st., six minutes' walk.

For further particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

STORAGE OR FACTORY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Valuable property on East River side, one block from river; about thirty lots, nearly all of which are covered with very substantial brick buildings, with frontage on four streets; well calculated for storage of cotton, &c., or for manufacturing purposes; will be subdivided or sold as it is, and on very accommodating terms. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE FIRST-CLASS THREE-story brown-stone high-stoop house, No. 115 East 55th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., north side.

One four-story E. b. brown-stone front house, No. 326 East 55th-st., south side, between 1st and 2d avs.

One three-story brown-stone high-stoop house, south side of 52d-st., near 2d-av.

One four-story brown-stone high-stoop house in Beekman-place, between 49th and 50th sts.

All strictly first-class houses, and ready for occupation.

For terms apply to office of WILLIAM S. CARR & CO., No. 110 Centre-st., corner of Franklin-st., or WILLIAM J. CARR, No. 319 East 51st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON ONE OF the wide streets, and within one block of entrance to the Park, a full four-story, heavy-built brown-stone house, 18x57. Is one of the best built and most complete houses in the City; rear of Philadelphia brick; every improvement—silver burglar-proof safe, stationary ice-chest, furnace, &c., &c.; whole house beautifully decorated in oil, by Leuthner; price $30,500, much under its value; terms easy. Apply to the owner, on the premises, 79th-st., corner of Madison-av., between 10 and 12, or after 6 P. M. corner Lexington-av. and 43d-st.

CENTRAL-AVENUE.

350 CITY LOTS,

IN PLOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, IMMEDIATELY ADJOINING THE PROPERTY RECENTLY SOLD FOR LEWIS G. MORRIS,

on and adjacent to

CENTRAL-AVENUE.

These lots lie on the grade, are a short distance from the railroads, and in the immediate vicinity of

CHURCHES, SCHOOL-HOUSES,

AND A

WELL-SETTLED NEIGHBORHOOD.

Parties desiring to visit the property, can do so by carriage through Central-av. to the hotel adjoining, or by railroad to Tremont, thence to Central-avenue Hotel, where an agent will be in attendance from 1 to 5 P. M. The prices of these lots will be from

$500 to $1,000 per Lot,

60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage, thus offering a rare opportunity to people of moderate means. Maps of the property and other particulars can be obtained by applying to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 41 Pine-st.

FOR SALE,

BY G. LESPINASSE, NO. 35 JOHN-ST.

8 lots on Washington Heights	$20,000
8 lots in Carmansville	24,000
22 lots on 195th-st. and Naegle av.	4,500

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, NEAR Madison-av., a very elegant extra-size house, with extra lot and stable fronting on street in rear; if not sold, will be rented with the furniture to a private family at $1,200 per month, for one, two or three years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SMALL BUT very pretty four-story French roof corner house, with or without stable; price, with large mirror, handsome chandeliers and new parlor carpets, $30,000; terms easy. Apply to owner, corner Lexington-av. and 43d-st.

BULKHEAD, WATER RIGHTS AND 20 lots for sale, on southerly side of 29th-st., fronting East River. M. PORTER, No. 9 Pine-st.

BROWN-STONE DWELLINGS AT bargains, on east and west side, $17,000, and upward. GEO. T. HARING, 170 Nassau-st., corner Frankfort.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

CHOICE

16th and 18th Ward

BROOKLYN LOTS

ON EASY TERMS.

JOHNSON & MILLER will positively sell, THURSDAY, April 8, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Samuel Lord, Esq., late senior partner of the house of Messrs. Lord & Taylor, eighty valuable Sixteenth and Eighteenth Ward Brooklyn lots.

Johnson-st. and Union-av., southeast corner, 2 lots.
Johnson-st., 100 feet east of Union-av., 4 full lots.
Kingsland-av. and Division-st., southeast cor., 4 lots.
Kingsland-av. and Bennett-st., southeast cor., 6 lots.
Parker-st., 150 feet west of Debevoise-av., 7 lots.
William-st., 100 feet north of Richardson-st., 4 lots.
William-st., w. s., 100 feet north of Herbert-st., 4 lots.
Kingsland-av., west side, 8 lots, entire front between Frost and Withers sts.
Kingsland-av. and Jackson-st., northwest cor., 2 lots.
Jackson-st., north side, 200 feet west of Kingsland-av., 6 lots.
Jackson-st., south side, opposite above, 1 large gore.
Richardson-st., south side, 300 feet west of Kingsland-av., 4 lots.
Frost-st., n. s., 200 feet west of Kingsland-av., 4 lots.
Meeker-av. and North Henry-st., southwest junction, 7 lots.
Meeker-av. and Russell-st., northwest corner, 6 lots.
Henry-st., west side, 114 feet s. of Herbert-st., 1 lot.
Richardson-st., north side, 50 feet west of North Henry-st., 2 lots.
Amos-st., south side, between Kingsland and Debevoise avs., 4 lots.
Bennett-st., north side, in rear of above, 4 lots.

Full warrantee deeds. Printed abstracts to all purchasers, free of charge.

Terms very easy. Seventy per cent. may remain on mortgage; ten per cent. on day of sale, and sixty days will be given for the payment of the remaining twenty per cent.

The lots are all high and dry, on good grades. Several railroads run in their immediate vicinity. Terms easy.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneers' offices, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

AT 12 O'CLOCK SHARP.

AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, on MONDAY, April 5.

The last opportunity will be offered to purchase the splendid lots on the WILLIAMSON HOMESTEAD FARM AT EAST NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NEW first-class brown-stone house, on Schermerhorn-st., west of Hoyt; size of house, 21x48 feet; lot, 100 feet; three-stories, basement, cellar, and attic, with French roof; all the modern improvements; black-walnut doors on parlor floor, and walnut stairs; about ten minutes' walk from the ferries. Apply to E. H. DAY, builder, No. 215 State-st., near Court.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND— Two parcels of land, one at Gifford's Railroad Station of 35 acres, one at Ettingville Railroad Station of 26 acres; fine building sites; one and a quarter hours' ride from New-York City, one half mile from Bay Shore. For particulars apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, NO. 188 GATES-av., near Classon-av., a handsome three-story brick house, high-stoop, basement and sub-cellar, elegantly finished for the use of the actual owner, who is obliged to go abroad; all modern improvements; $12,500. Apply there at any time.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

THE GREAT SALE

OF THE BALANCE OF THE LOTS AT EAST NEW-YORK.

WILLIAMSON HOMESTEAD FARM,

BY

JOHNSON & MILLER,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, on MONDAY, April 5, is the current topic of conversation everywhere.

$6,000.—FLUSHING, L. I., HOUSE 24x32, lot 50x148 feet, containing ten rooms, on Sanford, fifth house east of Bown-av., five minutes' walk from depot. Apply on the premises. J. B. ACKERMAN.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, ON STATEN ISLAND—A large brick house, Italian style with ten acres of land; hot and cold water through the house, with gas and all modern improvements; green-house and stables. The grounds are laid out with shrubbery, forest trees, and abound with the choicest fruits. These premises are among the finest on the Island, commanding a beautiful view of the Bay, Hudson and East Rivers, and situated at Clifton, about five minutes' walk from the ferry. Inquire of C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, No. 115 Broadway.

A GROWING SUBURB, ONLY 40 minutes from foot of Chambers-st., 11 trains each way daily, commutation fare only seven cents, is RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J., first station on the Erie Railway. Choice BUILDING PLOTS close to the depot offered by the MOUNT RUTHERFORD COMPANY at private sale only. Apply to BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway, or R. H. BARROWS, Superintendent Rutherford Park, N. J.

HOTEL FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND. —Situated on the Peconic Bay, at New-Suffolk, town of River Head; 3 acres; splendid boating, fishing and bathing; house is capable of accomodating 60 boarders; finely located on an eminence within 600 yards of the water, with an excellent view of the entire Bay; accessible by railroad twice a day and steamboat thrice a week; boat lands at the dock near the house; has done a first-rate business with Summer boarders for the past twenty years; no season but more have applied than could be accommodated; the country around for twenty miles is unsurpassed for splendid driving, roads being hard and level; good stable and cattle arrangements; this is certainly an excellent opportunity for an enterprising business man or woman to make money; possession immediately; if taken before the 1st of May will be sold at a bargain. Apply to J. A. BABCOCK, No. 42 John-st., New-York.

FAIRFIELD, CONN., HALF MILE FROM depot, fronting Mill Plain Green, surrounded by first-class improvements, the residence, with six acres of land, of Henry S. Thorp, deceased; the house is 40x42, with 8 ft. piazza on three sides, and large extension; substantially built by days' work, filled in with brick to the eaves; has modern improvements; location delightful, for healthfulness not surpassed; within short drive of Fairfield beach. Inquire of JAS. H. THORP, No. 163 William-st., where photograph of the property may be seen.

RESIDENCE AT NEWARK, N. J., FOR sale, situated on the corner of High and Mercer sts.; high ground, fine view and near the centre of the city. House contains 15 rooms, hot and cold water, and gas; is warmed by the latest improved steam apparatus. Size of lot, 100 by about 130 feet. On the rear is a fine brick carriage-house and stable, 27x60 feet, with billiard-room up stairs. The whole in perfect order. Will be sold without the stable if desired. Photographs and particulars by applying to F. STEVENS, No. 9 Gold-st., from 11 to 4.

AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—FOR SALE or to let, a first-class house; 12 rooms, with bay windows, extra wide piazza, with large cellar, hot and cold spring water, range, bath and water-closet, conservatory, &c.; extra fine location on the river bank, one mile from landing; stage to all trains, fine bathing beach, boating and fishing. For full particulars call on S. H. DOUGHTY, No. 290 Broadway, corner Reade-st., Room No. 2, second floor, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M., Monday and Tuesday. Price $8,000.

FOR SALE—ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS, or would let, a beautiful location in Monmouth County, N. J., for a private residence or as a boarding-house, situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch hotels, and convenient to the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad. House contains twenty rooms; plenty of shade. Address S. H. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, N. J.

RAHWAY.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with 20 acres of land, for sale, 1½ miles from station; dwelling is modern in appearance, 30x40, wing 25x30, extension 15x20; three stories, containing 15 rooms, with marble mantels, range, stationary tubs, &c.; barn and carriage-house; land in good condition, sloping to the south; fine shade and considerable fruit. $15,000. A. D. MELLICK & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE PLOT IN EAST New-York, bounded by East New-York-av. and Broadway, Stone-av., Boulevard and Williamson-av. This is a portion of the "Williamson Farm," and is ½ mile nearer Atlantic and Fulton avs. than the lots lately sold at auction of "Williamson Farm." Apply to L. C. HILL, corner Court and Montague sts., Brooklyn, office of E. H. Babcock.

FOR SALE—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK by railroad, new house and barn, with ¾ acre of land; plenty of fruit, good well of water; brook running at the rear of the garden; large parlor, dining room and kitchen on first floor, plenty of sleeping rooms. Apply in the trunk store; No. 100 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.

NEWARK, N. J.—FOR SALE, A FIRST-class residence, containing 11 rooms, with all the modern improvements, within five minutes' walk of two depots for the City; also, other valuable property. Inquire of BUCKBE & CO., No. 288 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A MOST SUPERIOR COUNTRY seat of thirteen acres, situated on Whitlock Point, two miles from Harlem Bridge; the mansion is large; modern improvements and conveniences of the best City residences. Inquire of A. C. POILLON, No. 160 Fulton-st., Room No. 10, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

ORANGE, BRICK CHURCH STATION, N. J., $14,000, $17,000; several desirable residences on Harrison-st. and Central-av., five minutes from depot; fine views. HAMILTON & WALLIS, Real Estate Agents, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine.

ALL KINDS COUNTRY PROPERTY. Farms, cottages, etc., all prices and locations, for sale, exchange and to let. GEO. T. HARING, No. 170 Nassau-st.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—THE ATTENtion of buyers is invited to building lots of any desirable size and location, for sale, at Bergen Point, N. J. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, No. 67 William-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT FURNISHED OR FOR SALE—At Fishkill Village, five miles from Fishkill Landing and ten minutes' walk from depot of Dutchess and Columbia Railroad, a cottage containing 12 rooms, with eight acres of well-cultivated land, barn, ice-house, large garden, fruit trees, &c.; place in perfect order. For further particulars inquire of ANDREW BRYSON, Jr., on the premises, or JOHN P. WHITE, No. 204 Madison-av., New-York.

TO LET—FULLY AND HANDSOMELY FURnished, a very elegant country seat, located on the Passaic, opposite Belleville, N. J.; the mansion contains about twenty rooms, in perfect repair, and is supplied with water, fine lawn and garden, embracing about twenty acres, well stocked with a great variety of fruit and shade trees, stable, gate lodge and ice-house (filled;) rent $2,500 per annum; to a private family only. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET.—THE BEAUtiful country seat of P. S. Van Rensselaer, situated on the Hudson River, two miles above New-Hamburg station, and sixty-eight miles from New-York City, is to let for the season; large mansion house, with city conveniences; stable, with coach-house; magnificent grounds; fruit and vegetables, in open air and under glass; ice-house filled. For terms and particulars inquire of J. P. VAN RENSSELAER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 43 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a superior four-story, high-stoop brown-stone house, complete in every respect, including gas fixtures; neighborhood excellent and convenient to Central Park. Rent $2,500. For permits apply to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT MORRISANIA, Westchester County, a large house, with stable, barns, carriage house and eleven acres of land; well shaded, high ground and very convenient to horse cars and Harlem Railroad depot. Particulars of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET—FURNITURE FOR sale; possession immediate; No. 160 Congress-st., near Clinton; modern improvements; eight minutes from ferry; rent $1,400. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, or C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT DARIEN, CONN., FOR THE season, a year from May 1, a large furnished house, with carriage-house and 3½ acres of lawn and garden, or with gardener's cottage and 11 acres, to a small family; rent low. For terms, &c., apply to J. A. WEED, No. 537 Pearl-st., near Broadway, up stairs.

A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE TO let in Flushing, L. I., either furnished or unfurnished; has gas, furnace and all conveniences; fine fruit, strawberry and raspberry beds; stable attached; house within three minutes' walk of depot. Address Box No. 574 Post Office, New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ON CENTRAL-AV., a large double house, with garden, lawn of two acres, carriage-house and stable, half a mile from Woodlawn depot, Harlem Railroad; shade and fruit; will be let by the season or year. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET—TO STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMIlies, three first-class houses, West 16th-st., near 5th-av.; $3,600 unfurnished, $4,800 furnished; West 47th-st., near 5th-av., unfurnished, $3,000; West 15th-st., $3,500. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT MODERATE RENT, IMMEdiate possession, furnished house, pleasantly located at Gifford's, on line of Staten Island Railroad, near depot, with stable and 15 acres ground. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE CONVENIENT THREE-story high-stoop house No. 50 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; location and surroundings first-class in every respect. Apply to C. SMITH, No. 44 West Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—SECOND floor and part of third, of house in West 11th-st., near Greenwich-av., to let to a small family; rent $45; modern conveniences. Apply to JOSEPH ENNIS, No. 185 Church-st.

BY GEO. T. HARING, NO. 170 NASSAU-st.—Three-story dwellings to let, $1,300 and upward, cottages beautifully situated, $600 to $1,200; offices well located.

A THREE-STORY HIGH BASEMENT house in 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; modern improvements. W. H. FALCONER, No. 21 2d-st., near Bowery.

TO LET.—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house; all improvements; good location; 1st-av., between 84th and 85th-sts.; rent, $650. Apply to GEO. W. FANNING, 53 Bleecker-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

LIST OF UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT

BY HOMER MORGAN, NO. 2 PINE-ST:

4th-av., near 13th-st., 3-story brick, 20x45	$2,200
4th-av., near 22d-st., 4-story English basement brick	3,000
Great Jones-st., first-class 4-story, 20 rooms, partly furnished	4,000
Grove-st., first-class 4-story brick house	2,200
7th-st., near 2d-av., 4-story brick high-stoop	2,500
St. Mark's-place, near 2d-av., 4-story brown-stone, 25x60	2,300
Union-place, corner house, with a spacious yard in front, 3-story, 12 rooms, furniture for sale	2,500
West Washington-place, 3-story brick; furniture for sale at $2,500; rent	1,200
West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 3-story brick	2,000
East 12th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 4-story brown-stone	3,000
West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 3-story brick	2,500
West 14th-st., near 8th-av., 4-story English basement, 15 rooms	3,000
East 17th-st., near Union-square, 3-story brick	3,250
East 19th-st., near 2d-av., 4-story, English basement, 15 rooms, $1,700, or partly furnished	2,100
West 22d-st., near 7th-av., 3-story brick, 21x50	2,400
West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 3-story brick	2,500
East 38th-st., near Park-av., 3-story English basement	2,200

Permits with full particulars of any of the above; also, a large and complete list of other houses, both furnished and unfurnished, will be cheerfully given by applying at my office. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A private family only, containing sixteen rooms, and stable attached, at Clifton, Staten Island; eight minutes' walk from lower landing.

Beautifully situated in a retired and healthy locality, commanding view of the Bay, and fully furnished. For terms and permits address Box No. 487 Post Office, New-York.

FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS—A FINE country seat, twenty-five acres, near Matteawan, one mile from Fishkill Station, Hudson River Railroad, with large orchard, garden, green-house, ice-house and stables; house in complete order, with furnace and hot and cold water throughout.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM, No. 164 Front-st.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT ENGLISH-BASE-ment dwelling-house No. 28 Bond-st.; will be altered for light manufacturing business and leased for a term of years to a desirable tenant; can be seen only upon permit. Apply to A. W. LOWERRE, No. 96 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR RENT—AT BLOOMINGDALE, ON Hudson River and 92d-st., house, stable, bath-house, &c., in good order, on high ground, fruit and shade trees; lately occupied by Rev. Dr. McVickar. Apply at No. 18 East 22d-st., or G. R. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FOR THE SEA-son, an attractive place in Westchester County, within one hour of New-York; house not modern, but commodious; 12 rooms; garden planted, fruit, &c.; cow and poultry if desired; rent $1,000. Inquire of J. H. WELSH, Esq., No. 896 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, STABLE and 1½ acre ground; 30 minutes by Hudson River Railroad; all modern improvements. Apply to S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av., or at No. 52 Wall-st., Room No. 3, second floor, to E. H. MEAD.

ORANGE, N. J.—LARGE STONE MANSION with outbuildings, abundant fruit; extensive grounds; leased cheap to a desirable tenant; price $1,600. For particulars apply to SAM'L DIETZ, Esq., No. 132 William-st.

TO LET—A NICE FURNISHED COTTAGE, four rooms, on the banks of Shrewsbury River, at Port Washington; rent $250 per year. Meals provided if required. Inquire of Mrs. K., No. 28 West 29th-st., or of J. HIGGINS, No. 273 Elizabeth-st.

TO LET—AT NEWTOWN, L. I., IN THE IMmediate vicinity of the New-York and Flushing Railroad station, a large dwelling-house, furnished, with large garden, &c. For particulars apply to No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York, up stairs.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ON THE MOUNtain, 1½ miles from North Orange Station, a fine house and 50 acres of ground; abundance of fruit of all kinds. Rent $800 per annum.

R. H. HINE, No. 557 6th-av.

BRICK COTTAGE TO LET WITH STA-ble, garden of 12 lots, plenty of shade trees, fruit, &c., at Highbridgeville, near McComb's Dam Bridge. Apply at No. 116 Wall-st., or A. KEMP, No. 100 Murray-st.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET ON BLOOM-ingdale road, about half a mile south of Manhattanville; pleasant Summer and Winter residence; to let very low, to a private family only. Apply at No. 168 Water-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 114 East 10th-st., near Stuyvesant; English basement, brick and Nova Scotia stone; in fine order. Apply to HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., real estate brokers, No. 110 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 34 West 21st-st.; brown-stone English basement; to November, with renewal. Apply to HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., real estate brokers, No. 110 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASE-ment house No. 444 West 20th-st.; all improvements. Apply to GEORGE W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

PLEASANT OFFICES,

(WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE DESIRABLE)

In the Building - - No. 254 Broadway.

OPPOSITE THE CITY HALL,

(Single or in suites,)

TO LET OR LEASE.

Possession 1st of May, or earlier if desired. Apply at office of **Home Life Insurance Co., 258 Broadway.**

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a small office on the third story, and a larger one on the fourth story.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier *Times* Office.

FACTORY OR STORAGE PROPERTY TO LEASE.

Valuable property of six lots of ground, less than 150 feet from East River, and covered with brick buildings of extra strength; also vacant lots adjoining above, 104 feet front by half block; can be leased for term of years at favorable rates. Particulars of PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE FRONT HOUSE AND REAR building No. 1,239 Broadway, opposite the new hotel, between 30th and 31st sts. The front building is three stories high, 20x40 feet, and through which there is a carriage-way to the rear building, which is 40x100 feet, two stories high, and has been used very successfully, for the past five years, as a livery stable. It is a good place for a carriage repository, or most any other business, being in the immediate vicinity of several large hotels and the railroad depots. Also, to rent, the four-story building and store, No. 504 6th-av. Apply to EDWARD D. JAMES, No. 218 Fulton-st., corner of Greenwich, New-York.

FOR RENT—THE UNION BUILDINGS, AT the intersection of E-st. and Pennsylvania-av., Washington; the buildings contain 40 finished rooms, and foundation walls in rear for 100 more; the lot is 70 feet front on E-st., and 159½ feet deep, and the location is the most desirable in Washington for a hotel kept on the European plan; the premises will be put on long lease. For particulars inquire of GEORGE H. DURYEA, No. 48 Pine-st., at James B. Taylor's office, or of the owner at the Ebbett House, Washington.

O. B. MATTESON.

STABLE TO LET OR LEASE.—IN 55TH-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.; a first-class building, brick, two stories high, well ventilated, 37x18, with gas and water. Apply to Dr. SEELIGSOHN, No. 213 West 54th-st.

TO RENT.—THE FACTORY BUILDINGS Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., with twenty-five horse-power engine, shafting, &c., suitable for any manufacturing purposes; buildings will be let, separately or together. Apply in office on the premises.

TO LET.—HARLEM—SNUG STORE AND dwelling No. 1,977 3d-av., near 127th-st., now occupied as grocery; good stand; rent moderate to good tenant. WHITMAN PHILLIPS, 341 West 19th-st.

TO LET—TWO FRONT OFFICES ON THE first floor of the house No. 2 New Chambers-st. Apply on the premises, or to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

STEAM POWER, FROM 10 TO 40 horse, to let.—Four floors, 50x60 feet, splendid light. Possession May 1. Apply to C. KOEHLER, corner 11th-av. and 21st-st.

LOFTS TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT steam power, in the five-story stone front building, 50x100, Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st. Apply to J. W. LYALL, No. 55 Hudson-st.

TO LET—THE TWO SPLENDID STORES Nos. 480 and 482 Broadway. Apply to H. BLUNT, No. 484 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY FIRE-proof store No. 51 Cortlandt-st. Apply to J. SCHERMERHORN, No. 64 Broadway, Room No. 28.

TO LET—THE LARGE HALL, NO. 205 EAST 27th-st., for either lodge or club rooms. JAMES MERRICK, No. 96 East 10th-st.

BROADWAY—TO LET—STORE AND BASE-ment of No. 411 Broadway, near Walker-st. Inquire in the store.

TO LET—TWO ELEGANT LIGHT FLOORS in No. 21 Fulton-st., with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place; three offices on third floor. Apply at Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.—SALE IN PARTITION.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer,
Will sell on
TUESDAY, April 6,
At 12 o'clock noon,
At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
(By order of the Supreme Court, under direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., referee,)

The following valuable real estate:

Eight houses and lots on the north side of 49th-st., between the 9th and 10th avs.—Each house is three-story and basement frame, situated on the rear of the lot, and known by the street Nos. as 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, and 419.

House and lot No. 217 East 39th-st.—This house is three-story basement high-stoop brick; has hot and cold water, and the other usual modern conveniences.

House and lot No. 4 King-st., near Macdougal.—This house is two-story and attic brick; lot, 22x53.

Also, the valuable property on the northeast corner of Spring and Marion sts., on which there are three two-story brick houses, known as Nos. 37 and 39 Marion, and No. 61 Spring-st.

Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 80 Nassau-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 55 GREENWICH-AV. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 6, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

GREENWICH-AV.—The four-story high-stoop brick house and lot, situate on the southwest corner of Greenwich-av. and Perry-st., and known as No. 55; house has basement and sub-cellar, about 21x40 feet, and in good order; gas fixtures sold with premises; lot 21 feet front by about 45 feet deep.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

FREDERICK H. MAN, ESQ., REFEREE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 14, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

159 WEST SIDE LOTS.

Between 91st and 94th sts., on the GRAND BOULEVARD, Bloomingdale Road and HUDSON RIVER, fronting RIVERSIDE PARK, as follows:

25 lots on the GRAND BOULEVARD, between 91st and 93d sts.

25 lots on the east and west sides of 11th-av., between 91st and 93d sts.

10 lots on the east side of the new avenue, fronting the NEW RIVERSIDE PARK.

24 lots in the NEW RIVERSIDE PARK, the purchaser to be entitled to the awards when made.

66 lots and gores on the north and south sides of 92d and 93d sts., between the Grand Boulevard and the new avenue, fronting Riverside Park.

9 valuable WATER FRONT lots on the Hudson River. All of the above lots are finely located in what must become the most beautiful portion of the City. The title to the property is indisputable. The assessments for the new boulevard are paid.

The sale being in partition, by order of the Supreme Court, will be PEREMPTORY AND WITHOUT RESERVE, and every lot will be SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

SIXTY PER CENT. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Book-maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS

ON

NINTH-AVENUE,

105TH, 106TH AND 107TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, APRIL 5, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

9TH-AV.—Eight lots on the west side of 9th-av., comprising the entire front between 105th and 106th sts.

105TH-ST.—Three lots on the north side, 100 feet west of 9th-av.

106TH-ST.—Three lots on the south side, 100 feet west of 9th-av.; also, nine lots on the north side, between 9th and 10th avs.

107TH-ST.—Seven lots on the south side, between 9th and 10th avs.

The above-described lots are in the immediate vicinity of Morningside and Riverside Parks, the Grand Boulevard and Central Park.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at office of auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE BOWERY, 3D, RIVINGTON, CHRYSTIE, FORSYTH AND GRAND STS., TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF M. M. QUACKENBOS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

BOWERY.—The four lots of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the southeast corner of Bowery and 3d-st., and known as Nos. 335, 337, 339, 341, 343 Bowery.

3D-ST.—The lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the southerly side of 3d-st., adjoining the Bowery property in the rear, and known as No. 6 3d-st.

3D-ST.—The lot of land, with the two-story frame building on the front and brick stable on the rear thereof, on the northerly side of 3d-st., 100 feet west of 1st-av., and known as No. 89 3d-st.

CHRYSTIE-ST.—The two lots of land, with the improvements thereon, situate on the easterly side of Chrystie-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts., and known as Nos. 172 and 174. The improvements consist of three-story brick building and a three-story brick shop on No. 172, and a two-story and attic brick house and stable on No. 174.

RIVINGTON-ST.—The three-story and attic brick house and lot on the southerly side of Rivington-st., near Chrystie-st., and known as No. 25 Rivington-st.

RIVINGTON-ST.—The lease of the five lots of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the southerly side of Rivington-st., commencing on the corner of Forsyth-st., and known as Nos. 27, 29, 31, 33 and 35 Rivington-st. The leases are for 20 years from May 1, 1867, with covenants for renewal at 5 per cent. valuation, or buildings to be paid for, ground rent as follows: on Nos. 27, 29 and 31, $135 each per annum, payable quarterly; on No. 33, $120 per annum, payable quarterly; on No. 35, $150 per annum, payable quarterly; lessee to pay all duties, taxes and assessments.

FORSYTH-ST.—The two-story and attic brick front building and lease of lot on the westerly side of Forsyth-st., near Rivington-st., and known as No. 159 Forsyth-st. The lease is for 20 years from 1st May, 1867, at the annual ground rent of $75, payable quarterly; lease contains covenants for renewals, or building to be paid for.

GRAND-ST.—The three-story and attic brick house and lease of lot No. 6 Grand-st., on the north side, 75 feet east of Varick-st.; lease from Trinity Church for 21 years from 1st May, 1863; ground rent $225, payable half yearly; lessee has privilege to remove buildings within 10 days of expiration of the lease.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF LEASEHOLD PREMISES, NO. 3 5TH-AV.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of trustees, estate of Jas. Boorman, deceased:

The house and lease of lot No. 3, 5th-av. Lot 27x130 feet; house 27x54 feet; the side lines running through walls partly erected on these premises and partly on adjoining premises. The lease is from the Sailors' Snug Harbor, at a ground rent of $350 per annum, and all taxes and assessments, and contains covenants against nuisances. The present term has 4½ years unexpired from the 1st of May next, with covenants of renewal for terms of 21 years, at appraised ground rent or buildings to be paid for. 50 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON 10TH-AV. AND BUILDING LOTS ON 39TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

10TH-AV.—The two lots of land with 3-story brick building thereon, known as Nos. 455 and 457 10th-av., west side, between 38th and 39th sts., 52.9x100.

The five lots of land with the brick buildings thereon, known as Nos. 459, 461, 463 and 465 10th-av., being on the southwest corner of 10th-av. and 39th-st., 98.9 x125 feet.

WEST 39TH-ST.—5 lots on south side of 39th-st. adjoining the 10th-av. property in the rear, 125x98.9 feet. Also six vacant lots on 39th-st., adjoining the last described lots on the west, each 25x98.9.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 22 ELDRIDGE-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

ELDRIDGE-ST.—The three-story and basement brick house and lot situate on the easterly side of Eldridge-st., between Division and Canal sts., and known as No. 22; has extension, water and gas, and connection with sewer; house 70 feet deep; lot 25 feet by about 86 feet 5 inches.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 131 EAST 38TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

EAST 38TH-ST.—The three-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot situate on the north side of 38th-st., 80 feet east of Lexington-av., and known as No. 131. The house is 19x40 feet, has basement and sub-cellar, contains all the modern improvements, and in good order; gas fixtures sold with house; lot 19x98.9.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE OF 103 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS IN 7TH, 8TH, 9TH, 21ST AND 22D WARDS, BROOKLYN.

JAMES COLE'S SON will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 6,
At 12 o'clock,
At the Commercial Exchange,
No. 369 Fulton-st.,
Opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn,
By order of the executors of
MRS. MARIA LEFFERTS, DECEASED:

DEGRAW-ST.—1 large lot between Rogers and Perry avs.
HANCOCK-ST.—32 lots and gores between Yates and Lewis avs.
BEDFORD-AV. (Boulevard)—22 lots between Flushing and Park avs.
SKILLMAN-ST.—19 lots in rear of above.
FLUSHING-AV. AND SKILLMAN-ST.—2 lots southeast corner.
MARCY-AV.—4 lots 50 feet south of Hickory-st.
WILLOUGHBY-AV.—2 lots between Throop and Yates avs.
HART-ST.—2 lots in rear of above.
TOMPKINS-AV. AND HART-ST.—1 lot northeast corner.
HART-ST.—1 lot in rear of above.
WILLOUGHBY-AV.—10 lots, the entire front, between Spencer and Walworth sts.
PROSPECT-AV.—6 lots between 7th and 8th avs.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF NO. 52 BROAD AND NO. 50 NEW-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 6, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, sale by order of the executors of Joseph Meeks, deceased, for account of whom it may concern:

BROAD AND NEW STS.—The valuable four-story and basement brick store No. 52 Broad-st., through to No. 50 New-st.; Broad-st. lot is 20.11x112.6½; New-st. lot is 25.3x74.2; these stores connect in one from Broad to New-st. The premises are sold subject to a lease expiring May 1, 1871, at $7,500 per annum. Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

NELSON-ST., NEAR CLINTON ST.

JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

BROOKLYN.—The three-story brick dwelling and lot on the north side of Nelson-st., between Clinton-st. and Hamilton-av. House 20 feet wide by 40 feet deep, independent twelve-inch walls, hard finished, suitable for three families. $4,000 can remain on mortgage.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

NORTHEAST CORNER OF GRAND AND CROSBY STS., ONE OF THE MOST PROMINENT CORNERS NEAR BROADWAY.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

GRAND-ST.—Northeast corner of Crosby-st.—Valuable plot of ground, with church edifice thereon, comprising five lots, having a front of 100 feet on Grand-st., 125.5 on Crosby-st., only 200 feet east of Broadway, commanding a fine view of the same. The above is well adapted for a large first-class dry goods house.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years, if desired.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

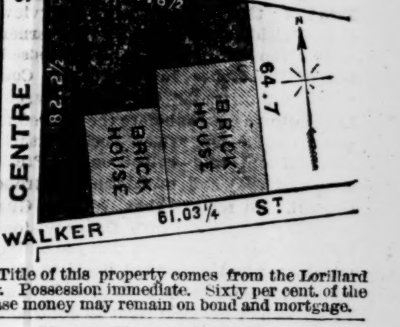
MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

Valuable Business Property.

197 FEET FRONTAGE ON

CANAL, CENTRE AND WALKER STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 13, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, TO DIVIDE A PARTNERSHIP INTEREST, all that valuable business property, with buildings thereon, situated on Canal, Centre and Walker sts., as shown in the annexed diagram:



The Title of this property comes from the Lorillard Estate. Possession immediate. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

MANSION AND TWENTY LOTS ON PACIFIC-ST., NEW-YORK AND ATLANTIC AVS., BROOKLYN, the residence of Thomas Smith, Esq.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 6, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

The elegant mansion and twenty lots of ground, situated on Pacific-st., Atlantic and New-York-avs., Brooklyn.

Mansion is two stories, basement and attic; frame, filled in with brick. Contains on first floor: Parlor, drawing-room, library, dining-room, butler's pantry, billiard room, beautifully frescoed. Second floor: Five sleeping rooms, with closets, &c.; also three rooms in attic. Basement contains laundry, kitchen, dumb waiter, wine, vegetable and coal cellars. The house was built by the present owner by day's work, and contains every convenience of a first-class residence; heated by steam. Has burglar's alarm, &c. All the mirrors, gas fixtures and cornices will be sold with the house.

Grounds 200x250, (or 20 City lots,) are handsomely laid out in lawn and garden, and contain a variety of choice fruits. There is also a substantial stable 25x36, and hennery 11.6x12.8, both in good order. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

For permits and maps, apply at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SOUTHEAST CORNER BROADWAY AND EXCHANGE-PLACE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 8, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

BROADWAY, EXCHANGE-PLACE AND NEW-ST.

The extra large plot of ground, with buildings thereon, known as Nos. 52, 54, 56, 58 and 60 Broadway, and Nos. 31, 33, 35, 37 and 39 New-st., being 125 feet front on Broadway, and New-st. by about an average of 150 feet in depth. The above is the largest and most desirable property for business purposes ever offered in this City, being only one square from head of Wall-st., and in the immediate vicinity of New-York Stock Exchange, Open Board and Gold Room, suitable for banks, insurance companies offices, or Government purposes. Possession May 1, 1869.

A large portion can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For flagging sidewalks in 11th-av., from 40th to 59th sts.

2d. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in 10th-av., from 52d to 62d sts.

3d. For regulating and grading 64th-st., from 3d to 5th avs.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on:

1st. Both sides of 11th-av., from 40th to 59th sts.

2d. Both sides of 10th-av., from 52d to 62d sts.

3d. Both sides of 64th-st., from Lexington-av. to 5th-av., to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to ISAAC O. HUNT, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT,
E. HARRISON REED, } Board of Assessors.
GUERNSEY SACKET,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, March 25, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chambers-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1869.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1869, will be open for inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1869, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1869, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths or any of them; and if in his or their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."

J. W. ALLEN, } Commissioners of
J. W. BROWN, } Taxes and
C. M. DEPEW. } Assessments.

JOHN MARTIN, DECEASED.—PURsuant to an act of Parliament of the 22d and 23d Vic., cap. 35, entitled "An act to further amend the law of property and to relieve trustees," notice is hereby given that all persons claiming to be creditors or next of kin of John Martin, late of No. 71 Harrowgate Road, South Hackney, in the County of Middlesex, letter sorter in the General Post Office, deceased, who died in or since the month of October, 1867, at sea, and to whose estate and effects letters of administration were, on the 29th day of April, 1868, granted by Her Majesty's Court of Probate to Michael Martin and Anne Gorman, (wife of Michael Gorman,) both of Portumna, in the County of Galway, in Ireland, are hereby required to send in particulars of their claims to Messrs. Pritchard & Sons, of No. 18 Great Knight Rider-st., Doctors Commons, in the City of London, the solicitors of the said administrators, on or before the 1st day of July next, after which day the said administrators will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have received notice, and the said administrators will not afterward be liable for the assets so distributed, or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claim they shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1869.

PRITCHARD & SONS, Doctors Commons.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
No. 301 MOTT-ST., March 27, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE METRO-politan Board of Health, held at its office, No. 301 Mott-st., New-York, on the 25th day of March, 1869, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, And it is hereby declared to be an additional ordinance of this Board, as follows: That no manure, garbage or other material that is liable to emit an offensive exhalation, shall, in or adjacent to the built-up portions of any City or village of the Metropolitan Sanitary District, be turned or stirred, except about its removal, in such way as to be liable by reason thereof to increase such exhalations."

[L. S.] GEORGE B. LINCOLN, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MAN-tels, rich and elegant designs. Over 500 mantels on hand at A. KLABER'S, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Price list on application. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, latest designs, at reduced prices. A. S. KLABER'S marble works, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st.; mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

DRY GOODS.

REMOVAL

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

Retail Business

TO THEIR

NEW MARBLE BUILDING

BROADWAY, COR. OF 19TH-ST.

STRAW GOODS,
STRAW GOODS,

ALL THE NEW SHAPES AT

EDWARD RIDLEY'S,

309, 311, 311½ GRAND, AND 66, 68, 70 ALLEN STS., CORNER STORE.
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

MILLINERY GOODS FROM AUCTION.

FASHIONABLE AND DESIRABLE SHADES IN SATINS, $1 25 and $1 50 per yard.
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
SILK FRINGES, ORNAMENTS, BUTTONS, &c., CHEAP.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

309, 311, 311½ GRAND, AND 66, 68, 70 ALLEN STS., CORNER STORE,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

IMPORTED FRENCH FLOWERS.

LARGEST STOCK IN THIS CITY TO SELECT FROM. REAL AND MILLINERY LACES, NEW SHADES IN BONNET CRAPES, BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS—EVERYTHING NEW. EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c. BARGAINS. BEST KID GLOVES, WARRANT EVERY PAIR.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

309, 311, 311½ GRAND, AND 66, 68, 70 ALLEN STS., CORNER STORE,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

THOUSANDS OF SILK PARSOLS,

AT 75 CTS., 90 CTS., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 AND $2, EVERY STYLE, YANKEE NOTIONS, CORSETS, SKIRTS, FANCY GOODS, JEWELRY, &c., &c. ALSO, FULL LINES OF LEATHER SATCHELS, 75 CTS., $1, $1 25, $1 65 AND UPWARD. BEST IN THIS CITY.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

309, 311, 311½ GRAND, AND 66, 68, 70 ALLEN STS., CORNER STORE,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

AT E. RIDLEY'S, IN THE

JOBBING ROOMS,

UP STAIRS,
YOU WILL FIND THE LARGEST STOCK OF MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS IN THIS CITY, AND A COLLECTION OF BARGAINS NOT TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.
WE CUT LENGTHS AT PIECE PRICES.
BUY AND SELL FOR CASH.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

309, 311 311½ GRAND, AND 66, 68, 70 ALLEN STS., CORNER STORE,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!!!
TO THE PUBLIC.

The old-established and well-known corset and hoop-skirt emporium of THOS. H. GAYNOR will be removed from the store No. 765 Broadway on or before the 1st day of May next to his other store, No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., previous to which the entire large and valuable stock of elegant fitting corsets, skirts and ladies' suits will be offered at prices far below the cost of importation.

The whole of the above stock are of our own importation, and purchased in Paris on the most favorable terms.

THOS. H. GAYNOR,

IMPORTER,
Nos. 765 and 824 Broadway.

N. B.—Coutille corsets selling at 85 cents, worth $2 50.

Werly corsets selling at $3 50.

BLACK SILKS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

On MONDAY, April 5, we will open a splendid line of rich silks, (for suits, mantles and dresses,) which for richness and brilliancy of color cannot be excelled in the City, (every piece warranted to wear well.) Our prices of Gro Grain Silks begin at $1 50 per yard. Rich Drap de France Silks, at $2, $2 25 and $2 50; extra heavy Gro de Paris Silks from $2 25 to $4; also, a large stock of plain silks in all colors, very cheap.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS, opening daily. All the choicest novelties imported for suits and dresses.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

SHAWLS, LACE POINTS, MANTLES, &c. New styles opening daily, at prices much less than last season.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

LINENS AND LINEN GOODS, FROM the large auction sales, at astonishingly low prices. Towels, all linen, at $1 50 per dozen; worth $2 50. Towels at $2 per dozen, worth $3. Towels at $2 50, worth $3 75. Napkins at $1, $1 12½, $1 30, $1 50, and upward, per dozen. Washed Table Damasks at 50, 55, 60 cents per yard. Satin Damask Table Linens at 65, 75, 80 and 87½ cents; splendid quality at $1, worth $1 45. Crash at 10 cents per yard. Also, white and colored Quilts cheap; Lace and Muslin Curtains from 20 cents to $1 25 per yard.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

BARGAINS IN PRINTS.—JUST RECEIVED, an immense stock of Merrimacks, Sprague's, Allen's, Pacific Mills, and other standard styles, at 12½c. per yard; also, bleached and unbleached Shirting and Sheeting Muslins at greatly reduced prices.
W. K. PEYTON, 272 and 274 Bowery.

RIBBONS.

J. BLUXOME, NO. 1,127 BROADWAY, UNDER THE "ST. JAMES."

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,

VIZ.:
LONG AND SQUARE FILLED SHAWLS,
LONG AND SQUARE PLAIN CENTRES,
among which are a few decided bargains.
J. RUSSELL,
No. 33 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

BLACK LLAMA LACE SHAWLS.

BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS.

Real Laces of all kinds now open at low prices. No. 2 West 23d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel, Maison de Dentelles.

MILLINERY.

MME. FERRERO, NO. 6 LAFAYETTE-place, has now open an elegant assortment of Millinery. The new Summer Hat "L'Italienne." Also, very choice styles of Paris Round Hats.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO.,

No. 205 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also

PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS

for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.
Mr. NEWHALL is the only authorized agent of this Company in New-York.
JOHN B. ANTHONY, Treasurer.

D. H. WAY & BRO.,

No. 22 Cliff-st., New-York, have on hand at all times a well-assorted stock of Providence Tool Company goods, consisting of heavy hardware, ship-chandlery and sail-makers' goods of all kinds, at their lowest factory prices, in any quantity desired.

TO ORNAMENTAL IRON MANUFAC-turers and others.—A quantity of bronze suitable for rough castings, &c., for sale. Price $1 50 per pound. For sample address J. O. H., Box No. 1,373 New-York Post Office.

AUCTION SALES.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

On TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom, No. 101 Liberty-st., a general assortment of household furniture and goods; also, desks, tables, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

At the Augusta Arsenal, near Augusta, Ga., on the 21st of April, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles will be sold at public auction, viz.:

20,000 pounds Unfinished (mill-cake) Powder, Confederate States manufacture, Augusta Mills, 1863.
4,000 pounds Blasting Powder, damaged.
4,000 pounds Powder, mixed sizes.
22,945 pounds Wrought-iron Scrap—axles and tires, obtained from breaking up gun-carriages.
20,000 pounds Cast-iron Scrap.
8,404 pounds Cast-iron—solid shot and shell.
8,029 pounds Gunboat Iron Plates, 2¼x7 inches, x (8 and 10 feet.)
296 pounds Scrap Brass.
1,600 pounds Sheet Tin, damaged.
416 pounds Type Metal.
12,896 pounds Woolen Rags.
1,601 pounds Cotton Rags.
212 Cavalry and Artillery Blankets, worn and damaged.
70,000 unfilled Canister Tins and Cartridge-box Tins.
70,000 yards of Gray Webbing, (one inch wide, for manufacture of halters and reins,) new, and of good quality.
4,000 yards of the same, two inches wide.
880 gross White Bone Buttons, English manufacture, new, and of good quality.
220 gross new Iron Buckles and Rings, for harness, &c.
22 Citizens' Saddles, with a large lot of Halters, Bridles, Spurs, &c.

A large lot of Artillery Harness, with spare Traces, Hames, Breast-straps, Breechings, Harness, Irons, &c.

A lot of spare Implements and Equipments, Tools, &c., for field batteries.

A lot of old Machines and worn-out Carpenters', Blacksmiths' and Saddlers' Tools.

A few old Carbines, Muskets, with a lot of spare parts and appendages for the same.

Catalogues of the above stores can be obtained from the Ordnance Office, Washington; from the Commanding Officer, Frankfort Arsenal, near Philadelphia; from Colonel S. Crispen, Ordnance Agency, corner of Houston and Greene sts., New-York City. Stores to be removed within ten days.

Terms Cash.

D. W. FLAGLER,
Captain of Ordnance,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A.,
Commanding.

H. D. MINER, Auctioneer.

MINER & BARKER'S ART GALLE-RY, NO. 845 BROADWAY, FOUR DOORS BELOW UNION-SQUARE.
SPECIAL SALE OF HIGH-CLASS PAINTINGS.

Messrs. MINER & BARKER respectfully announce that they will sell, on the evenings of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 7 and 8, at 7½ o'clock, the superb collection of paintings, by the most esteemed modern artists, belonging to J. P. Beaumont, Esq., of this City, chiefly painted to his order, and containing specimens by

E. Leutze,	Bauginiet,	Verboeckhoven,
W. T. Mount,	V. Chavet,	L. Robbe,
J. W. Casilear,	Guillemin,	Ed. Tschaggeny,
L. Mignot,	H. Baron,	Ch. Tschaggeny,
J. Thompson,	L. Dansart,	Mlle. Backhazen,
J. Robie,	Fauvelet,	Masiviens,
A. Dillens,	G. de Jonghe,	M. Koekkoek,
Count de Bylandt,	Seignac,	F. Strobel,
Litschauer,	A. Laroche,	H. Savry,
Otto Erdman,	Devaux,	H. Ten Kate,
B. Vautier,	Bachelin,	M. Kalisch,
C. Bewer,	Boichard,	P. Vertin,
Siegert,	L. Toussaint,	Mme. Ronner,
		&c., &c., &c.

Now open for public view, day and evening, including also the grand gallery picture of the late
E. LEUTZE,
representing the
STORMING OF THE TEOCALLI UNDER CORTES;
A magnificent flower piece, by
J. ROBIE.
SUSANNAH AT THE BATH,
by Professor C. BEWER, OF DUSSELDORF,
and many other works of the rarest and most costly description, forming together one of the most recherche and beautiful art collections that has ever been offered in this City. Sale peremptory.

Also, in April, at the residence of Mr. Beaumont, No. 7 Bond-st., near Broadway, will be sold the household furniture and effects belonging to him. Particulars in future advertisement.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANKRUPT SALE OF LARGE STOCK OF PAPER, STORE FIXTURES, &c.

By direction of JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee in Bankruptcy of BOGERT & EVANS, paper dealers,
By BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Auctioneers,
On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 13 and 14, 1869, at 10 A. M.,
AT STORE NO. 71 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

The large stock of fine writing papers, envelopes, wrapping, tissue, Manilla, hardware and straw papers, of every variety, and of most of the well-known mills and paper companies in the country, belonging to the estate of Bogert & Evans, bankrupts.

This stock includes several hundred reams of imported papers of the manufacture of H. Reviens & Co., and Ahlers & Co. Also, colored, glazed and envelope and blotting papers, 150 M. envelopes, (S. Raynor & Co.,) &c., &c., &c.

The office furniture, safe, store-fixtures, &c., in said store, will also be sold at the close of the sale of stock.

Samples of the stock may be seen and catalogues obtained at the store of Messrs. F. B. O'Connor's Sons, No. 47 Beekman-st.; and the stock may be examined at the store No. 71 William-st., on the 10th and 12th inst., from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Terms of sale: Cash on delivery of goods.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

EXECUTORS' SALE.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
will sell by auction, on
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
April 6 and 7, at 10½ o'clock,
by order of the executors of
F. A. VREDE, deceased,
at No. 508 Broadway,
his entire stock of first-class furniture, without any reserve, to close the estate.

Buffets in black walnut and rosewood, rosewood bedsteads, tables, centre and side; curled maple bedroom sets, trimmed with rosewood; hall stands, dressing bureaus, chairs, parlor suites, various styles; armoire a glace, extension tables, cabinets and other first-class furniture. Particulars in catalogue. Also, unfinished stock, material, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on THURSDAY, April 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 59 West 42d-st.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on FRIDAY, April 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 240 East 12th-st.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will give their special attention to the sales of furniture at the residences of families during the coming season; they will also hold regular weekly sales at their spacious store, No. 93 Liberty-st., for those who desire this medium of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, April 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 51 East 9th-st.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on THURSDAY, April 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 237 East 14th-st.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., Art Gallery No. 82 5th-av.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT NO. 21 RUTGER-PLACE, between Jefferson and Clinton sts.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, April 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the above private mansion, all the elegant household furniture, consisting in part of PARLOR furniture, fine Aubusson and Brussels carpet, lace curtains, carved rosewood parlor suite in brocatel, etageres, centre tables, music stand, brocatel curtains, rosewood seven-octave piano.

DINING ROOM—Black walnut extension table, buffet, lounges, window curtains, arm chairs, dinner and tea set, tumblers, wine glasses, &c., &c.

BEDROOM—Rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mirrors, rockers, lounge, card table, rosewood suite, green damask, feather bed, hair mattresses, toilet set, chairs, rockers, &c., &c.

Library and Hall furniture.
Kitchen furniture, refrigerators, &c., &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.; at Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

GEO. HALL'S SUPERB PICTURES now on exhibition, free, at our Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av. Sale on FRIDAY, April 9.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.; at Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

OFFICE FURNITURE, DESKS, SAFES, iron railing, wire, screws, oak and black-walnut railing, pigeon holes, bookcases, arm-chairs, &c., in great variety.
On MONDAY, April 5, at 10½ o'clock,
At R. SOMERVILLE'S salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.

BENJAMIN F. THEALL, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.

BENJ. F. THEALL will sell by auction on TUESDAY, April 6, at 11 o'clock, at No. 115 West 22d-st., near 6th-av., all the handsome furniture of said house, viz.: Elegant rosewood and walnut French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, mantel mirror, sofas, chairs, walnut extension table, enameled bedroom suite, spring and fine hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, crockery and glass, rich Brussels carpets, kitchen utensils, &c. Catalogues at auctioneer's office, No. 91 Liberty-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) April 5, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 9 East River:
FRESH SORRENTO ORANGES AND LEMONS.
6,484 boxes fresh Sorrento Oranges,
580 boxes fresh Sorrento Lemons,
Cargo bark *Michele*, from Naples.
Immediately after, on Pier No. 5 East River:
3,410 boxes fresh Sorrento Oranges,
Cargo brig *Nuovo Providenza*, from Naples.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE ROOMS and Art Galleries—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers, TUESDAY EVENING, April 6, commencing at 7 o'clock. Sale of the private library of the late Rev. Hiram Mattison, D. D., of Jersey City, comprising a select and choice assortment of Theological and Miscellaneous Books. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition Monday morning.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer—Office No. 6 City Hall-place.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER, sells on TUESDAY, 6th inst., at 10½ o'clock, the elegant furniture contained in private residence No. 226 East 53d-st., consisting of enameled chamber suites, (marble-top,) walnut suites, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, French plate mirrors, one 7¼-octave piano, feather beds, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, AT 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 64 Remsen, below Hicks and Henry sts., Brooklyn, a large and general assortment of handsome furniture, of the best manufacture and in excellent order. Pier and mantel mirrors, chandeliers, Axminster, velvet and Brussels carpets, &c. Catalogues at the salesroom.

EDWARD PETTINGER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THE ENTIRE STOCK and fixtures of the Court-house Wine Room and Restaurant, No. 2 Warren-st., on MONDAY, April 5, at 10½ o'clock A. M., including bars, Beaune, range and cooking utensils, all in perfect order for carrying on a first-class restaurant business. Sale positive.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route to the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....SATURDAY, April 17
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, May 1
LAFAYETTE....ROUSSEAU....SATURDAY, May 15
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, May 29

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20 North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

INDIA	April 10	BRITANNIA	May 1
UNIT'D KING'M	April 17	IOWA	May 8
CALEDONIA	April 24	COLUMBIA	May 15

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA	WEDNESDAY	April 7
SAMARIA	WEDNESDAY	April 14
JAVA	WEDNESDAY	April 21
RUSSIA	WEDNESDAY	April 28
SIBERIA	WEDNESDAY	May 5

Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin....$130 | Second Cabin....$80
Cabin to Paris....$145
No steerage passengers carried.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

NEVADA,	3,125 tons	April 7, at 1 P. M.
COLORADO,	3,015 tons	April 14, at 8 A. M.
NEBRASKA,	3,392 tons	April 21, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN,	2,965 tons	April 28, at 4 P. M.
MINNESOTA,	2,965 tons	May 5, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE....(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE....(Currency)..$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
ALEPPO....April 15 | TRIPOLI....April 29
AUSTRALASIAN, April 22 | PALMYRA....May 6
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP THE QUEEN, GROGAN, Will leave SATURDAY, April 10, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE.

CITY OF DUBLIN....May 12
And monthly throughout the season.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

From New-York.		From Antwerp.	
Cabin	$100, Currency	Cabin	$80, Gold
Steerage	35, Currency	Steerage	35, Gold

For further information apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,)....Tuesday, April 6, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON....Saturday, April 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, April 17, 10 A. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax,)....Tuesday, April 20, 12 M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.			
Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
APRIL 10—ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. PARKER.
Steamer leaving April 10 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco May 4 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, April 9. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS....April 8
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE....April 15
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, (via Nassau,)..April 22
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, April 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 10 A. M.
The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS....April 19
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN....May 8
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA,
Carrying the United States Mails.
The well-known sidewheel steamship
DE SOTO,
W. B. EATON, Commander,
is now receiving freight, and will leave Pier No. 36 North River on
SATURDAY, April 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA....KEMBLE..Saturday, April 10
GEO. CROMWELL....VAIL....Saturday, April 17
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, RYDER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, April 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship MAGNOLIA will follow April 15.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
Three times a week:
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
The steamships
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, April 6, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, THURSDAY, April 8, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. LYONS, SATURDAY, April 10, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official Passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEpot foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry, as follows, viz:

8 A. M. Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M. Express Mail, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M. Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M. Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M. Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.

8 P. M. Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 P. M. for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M., for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains, accompanied by new and improved Day and Night Coaches, run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Tickets can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 957 (corner 23d-st.) and 233 Broadway, depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

10 A. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Troy.

3:30 P.M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping cars every day, except Saturdays, without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P.M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Leave Roosevelt-st. Ferry, New-York, 8:30 A. M.; mail train, 3:15 P. M.; express for Sayville, Patchogue, &c., 4:15 P. M.; accommodation for Islip and 5:30 P. M. for Jamaica. Leave Islip, 6:30 A. M., accommodation, and Sayville, 7:30 A. M., express, and 12:50 mail. Leave Jamaica, 7:30, 8:35, 9:30 A. M. and 3:09 P. M.
R. WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays, only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON,
NEW-BEDFORD AND CAPE
COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at
5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, March 8, 1869. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

THE STEAMER SEA BIRD WILL leave New-York, foot of Watts-st., for Shrewsbury and Long Branch,

AS FOLLOWS:

NEW-YORK.		RED BANK.	
Tuesday, April 6,	2:30 P.M.	Monday, April 5,	11 A.M.
Thursday, Apr. 8,	3 P.M.	Wed'sday, April 7,	2 P.M.
Friday, April 9,	3 P.M.	Friday, April 9,	6:30 A.M.
Saturday, Apr. 10,	3 P.M.	Saturday, April 10,	7 A.M.
Tuesday, Apr. 13,	8:30 A.M.	Monday, April 12,	7:30 A.M.

LOW FARE TO ALBANY AND TROY—Only $1 50, and like reductions to all points West, North and East. The fast floating palaces, VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, leave alternately every evening, Saturday excepted, at 6 o'clock, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st.
Freight taken to all points at reduced rates.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—Navigation resumed for the season.—Steamer DREW, Captain S. J. ROE, will leave for Albany at 6 o'clock THIS EVENING, from Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal-st. The People's Line will have a boat every evening (Sundays excepted) during the season.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, CARRIAGE AND HARNESS for sale; dark bays; 16 hands high; perfectly gentle single or double; carriage seats six; Rockaway style; curtains roll up; suitable for Winter or Summer; covered harness; also Victoria by Lawrence; pole and shafts; single harness by Lowden; all in perfect order for use. Private stable 140 East 22d-st.

FOR SALE—AT $2,300, TO CLOSE THE whole, to one buyer, three sound matched horses, a close carriage, a new park phaeton, (Wood's,) double harness, saddles, blankets, &c.; everything required for keeping horses together, with coachman's livery, will be sold promptly, as stable is let. Apply at private stable, No. 33 West 28th-st.

FOR SALE—BAY HORSE, SIX YEARS OLD, about 15 hands, long tail, kind in single or double harness and under the saddle; price $300, and cheap at that; the owner wishes to sell because he has no present use for him. Apply to EGBERTSON & MOTT, Nos. 119 and 121 West 22d-st.

FOR SALE—MEXICAN PONY, WITH DOG-cart, harness, whip, saddle and bridle; a complete outfit for a young boy. Inquire at stable of WILLIAM L. WAKELEY, No. 133 6th-av., New-York.

NO. 33 EAST 19TH-ST.—TWO PLEASant well-furnished rooms, without board, to let in a private family, to gentlemen.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, TWO HORSES, truck and good work. Inquire of CHRISTENSEN, Carman, No. 101 Front-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—BEGINS AT 8.
(23d-st. and 8th-av.)
JAMES FISK, Jr....Proprietor.
C. W. TAYLEURE....Manager.
A CONSPICUOUS TRIUMPH—SECOND WEEK.
TEMPEST. | Thronged and brilliant | TEMPEST.
TEMPEST. | audiences, matchless | TEMPEST.
TEMPEST. | Scenery—The Town | TEMPEST.
TEMPEST. | delighted. | TEMPEST.
A triumph indorsed by the highest intelligence, and the severest taste of the Town; and by the best friends of the Drama, as the most beautiful and complete which has ennobled the stage of the Metropolis.
E. L. DAVENPORT....as....PROSPERO
FRANK MAYO....as....FERDINAND
WM. DAVIDGE....as....CALIBAN
THE MORLACCHI GRAND BALLET TROUPE.
The best now in Europe or America.
C. S. GETZ'S MATCHLESS SCENERY.
Seats secured at the box office, at No. 701 Broadway, and the Erie Railway office, 23d-st., junction of 5th-av. and Broadway.
SECOND TEMPEST MATINEE 1½ SATURDAY.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. Lester Wallack
Doors open at 7¼....Commences at 8.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
T. W. Robertson's last new comedy, entitled
SCHOOL.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. T. WARD, Mr. CASHIN, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Mrs. VERNON, Miss SAVILLE, Miss F. CLAYTON, Miss LAWRENCE, Miss A. ROWE, Miss E. MONELL, Miss JENNIE DAY, Miss TIMONEY and others.
NEW SCENERY—MUSIC—COSTUMES.
Box book open six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

MATINEE. MATINEE.
SCHOOL.
SATURDAY, APRIL 10.
Doors open at 1½; commence at 2.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM—ADMISSION 50c.

SECOND AND LAST WEEK of the engagement of the great tragedienne, MISS MARRIOTT, and the talented tragedian, Mr. J. F. CATHCART.
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, April 5, 7, and 9, MISS MARRIOTT will appear in her marvelous personation of HAMLET.
TUESDAY, April 6, Bulwer's play of the LADY OF LYONS.
PAULINE....MISS MARRIOTT
CLAUDE MELNOTTE....MR. J. F. CATHCART
EVERY AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
FAMILY MATINEE IN THE THEATRE.
The burlesque of ALADDIN, farce of TO OBLIGE BENSON, and OLIO; including Com. FOOTE, Miss NESTELLE, Col. SMALL, Gen. GRANT Jr., and all the MUSEUM CURIOSITIES. AUTOMATON TRUMPETER, just arrived from Paris, is now on exhibition at all hours, and is equally as wonderful as the AUTOMATON LEOTARD.

THE TAMMANY.—IMMENSE PROGRAMME, GREAT SUCCESS of the WONDERFUL AND UNEQUALED SOMERSAULT by the GREGORY BROTHERS. STARTLING and DASHING LEAP of Mlle. ROSE LUCELLE, THE QUEEN OF THE TRAPEZE. The marvelous SAUT SUPERIEURE of Mons. COUTELIER. The Popular Burlesque of THE HORSE MARINES. MAFFITT'S great Trick Pantomime, MOTHER WIDDLEWADDLE. Mlle. GERTRUDE'S Trained Dogs, Monkeys, and Ponies, and the great TAMMANY COMPANY. Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 25 and 50 cents extra. MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY AT 2.
NOTICE.—MONDAY, April 12, FIRST APPEARANCE in America of MLLE. ZULEILA and MONS. VENTINI on the DOUBLE TRAPEZE and MLLE. TOURNAIRE, the QUEEN OF THE AIR. In active preparation, the great Pantomime of ROBINSON CRUSOE AND HIS MAN FRIDAY, with all the original SCENERY, PROPERTIES, and EFFECTS.

OLD GUARD BALL,

COMPOSED OF THE VETERAN MEMBERS
OF THE
LIGHT GUARD
AND
CITY GUARD.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....Director
MATINEES AT 2½
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
AND AT BOTH THE MATINEES,
Will be presented a brilliant programme of
EQUESTRIAN AND ACROBATIC ACTS.
Rentree of the world-renowned equestrienne,
MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND,
MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND,
THE GREATEST OF LADY RIDERS,
Whose astounding feats of
BAREBACK EQUITATION
Have never been paralleled in this country.
ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC, AND ACROBATIC,
Comprised in the mammoth circus troupe in
DIVERSIFIED SCENES IN THE CIRCLE.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 8TH-ST.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 8,
GRAND CONCERT
for the joint benefit of
MR. G. W. MORGAN,
The Organist, and
THE SCHOOLS ATTACHED TO THE CHURCH.
On which occasion he will be assisted by
Miss JULIA DE BRAUX, Soprano.
Miss FANNIE JACOBS, Contralto.
Dr. BARROWS, Tenor.
M. GEORGIO M. KECK, Baritone.
Mr. A. TOULMIN, Harp.
Mr. POZNANSKI, Violin.
ROSSINI'S STABAT MATER
will be given entire, with full chorus, under the direction of
HERR CARL ANSCHUTZ.
Tickets of admission, $1. Can be obtained at all the principal music stores, at the general ticket office, No. 114 Broadway, of the sexton of the church, and at the doors on the evening of the concert.

THE CHRISTIAN MARTYR AND CHILD.

TWO PRESERVED HUMAN BODIES,
Victims of the Spanish Inquisition in the year 1595, City of Mexico, are now on exhibition at the
MEXICAN EXHIBITION PARLORS,
No. 765 BROADWAY, near 9th-st.,
with other objects of unequaled interest.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE.

THIS (Monday) EVENING, April 5.
Cards can be had of Mr. Trenor, at his beautiful
ACADEMY ROOMS, LYRIC HALL,
No. 723 6th-av.

OLD GUARD BALL.

DODWORTH'S MAMMOTH BANDS.
Selections from Modern Operas.
OLD QUICKSTEPS AND MARCHES OF
LIGHT GUARD
AND
CITY GUARD.

HEALY'S GREAT NATIONAL AND historical painting (13 feet by 9 feet), THE PEACEMAKERS. Open daily from 9 A. M. till dusk. Admission, 25 cents. Putnam's Gallery, No. 661 Broadway.

LECTURES.

STEINWAY HALL.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 5,
On which occasion
DAVID RIKER, ESQ.,
Will deliver
A LECTURE
ON BRAZIL AND ITS RESOURCES,
as available for the capitalist, the manufacturer, the commercial man, the artisan, the agriculturist and the laborer, in
THE VALLEY OF THE AMAZON RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.
Specimens of the mineral wealth, woods, and natural products of the country, will be exhibited on the occasion.
Tickets of admission 50 cents. Can be obtained at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at the Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at the ticket office of the hall.

DR. BELLOWS

WILL GIVE THREE LECTURES
IN HIS CHURCH ON 4TH-AV.,
corner of 20th-st.,
for the benefit of the
FREE CHURCH AT COOPER INSTITUTE.
April 7; subject—*Hiram Powers, the American Sculptor.*
April 14; subject—*Two-thirds Through the Nineteenth Century.*
April 21; subject—*The Footprints of Humanity.*
Commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets, $2 for the course. To be had at James Miller's book store, No. 647 Broadway; Fifth-avenue Hotel; Brown Bro's., No. 293 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—A LARGE, ELEGANT, HANDsomely furnished front room with fire, gas, board for two, only $22 per week, in the first-class brownstone house, No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PAR-lor and bedroom, heretofore occupied by a member of the Union Club, to let to a gentleman, with or without breakfast, at No. 248 4th-av., near 20th-st.

NO. 145 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMER-cy-park, handsomely furnished rooms en-suite for families, with board; also single rooms for gentlemen; location desirable; no moving in May.

JUST VACATED—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON first floor; also one large room, with alcove, on second floor, newly furnished, with commodious pantries, at No. 18 West 25th-st.

NO. 29 WEST 32D-ST., FROM 15TH April.—A handsome second floor, with first-class board, to let, en suite or separately. References exchanged.

TO LET—SIX ROOMS, TWO PARLORS AND extension on first, and three rooms on third floor; together or separate. No. 355 2d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

TO RENT—WITH BOARD, A SECOND story; location below 36th-st., on one of the best avenues. Address F. G. POND, Station F.

NO. 76 BARROW-ST., NEAR HUDSON.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, suitable for one or two gentlemen; no moving in May.

NO. 9 WEST 43D-ST.—ENTIRE SECOND floor, with board; no moving in May; private family; references exchanged.

NO. 102 EAST 35TH-ST., NEAR PARK-AV.—Parlor and bedroom, furnished, to let, with board.

NO. 27 WEST 26TH-ST.—FURNISHED room to let, with or without board.

A FURNISHED ROOM ON THIRD floor, at 25 Cottage-place; family private.

COUNTRY BOARD.

STATEN ISLAND.—A LADY HAVING A beautifully furnished cottage near landing, will accommodate families or single gentlemen with board; view unsurpassed for beauty. Apply to D. R. HITCHCOCK No. 100 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

LA VIE PARISIENNE—LIFE IN PARIS.
Sole Lessee and Director....J. GRAU
No opera to-night. The Theatre Francais occupied for a ball. The Company will perform in Poughkeepsie—Genevieve.
Farewell week of Mr. Grau's French Opera Company before their departure for Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and other Western cities.
LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF LA VIE PARISIENNE.
LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF LA VIE PARISIENNE.
LAST NIGHTS OF LIFE IN PARIS.
LAST NIGHTS OF LIFE IN PARIS.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY.
LA VIE PARISIENNE—LIFE IN PARIS.
ACT I.—The Railway Station. Arrival of Strangers.
ACT II.—A little Hotel in the Grand Hotel.
ACT III.—Une Soiree Dansante Quart du Monde.
ACT IV.—First Tableau—A Parisian Restaurant. Second Tableau—Le Jardin Mabille. Grand Fete—with Rose-Bell, Desclauzas, Guerelli, Bizarelli, Victoria, Maurice, Carrier, Beckers, Bourgoin, Genot, Deligne, Mussay, Juignet, and the entire strength of the company of 140 persons.
Seats for any of the last nights can now be secured.
WEDNESDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. JUIGNET.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

WEDNESDAY, April 7—Benefit of Mr. JUIGNET.
Most interesting performance for that night only.
Opera Bouffe, Opera Natier, Parodie, Comedie, Offenbach, Herve.
I.—First act La Grande Duchesse—Travesty.
La Grande Duchesse, Mons. Carrier; Wanda, Mons. Deligne; General Fritz, Mme. Rose-Bell; General Bum, Mlle. Desclauzas; Prince Paul, Mlle. Victoria Maurice; Baron Puck, Mlle. Clemantine; Nepomuc, Mme. Guerelli.
II.—First Time—Cargouillada.
Opera Seria, Franio, Italiano, Musica, del Maestro Herve.
III.—Comedi, Livre III., Chapitre 1er. (First time.)

BROADWAY THEATRE.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
THE COMING EVENTS OF INTEREST IN THE PRESENT DRAMATIC WORLD.
No. 1 { FAREWELL NIGHTS OF MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
No. 2 { THE LAST NIGHTS OF THE EXISTENCE OF THIS TEMPLE OF THE DRAMA.
No. 3 { THE REPRODUCTION OF JOHN BROUGHAM'S EMERALD RING.
On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, April 5,
Each evening and Saturday Matinee,
FAREWELL APPEARANCES OF THE UNIVERSAL FAVORITES,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
John Brougham's Great Play,
THE EMERALD RING,
with all its Original Scenery and Startling Effects, and
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
AS MAGGIE AND MIKE MACARTY.
These entertainments will be the
LAST PERFORMANCES IN THIS THEATRE,
arrangements having been made after May for its
TOTAL DESTRUCTION AND CONVERSION
INTO OTHER PURPOSES.
The piece and artists selected are chosen with a view to give a fitting eclat TO SO MEMORABLE AN EVENT as the final closing of
THIS TEMPLE OF THE LEGITIMATE DRAMA.
Box book now open.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
TENTH WEEK
AND
LAST NIGHTS
OF
EDWIN BOOTH
in Shakespeare's tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET.
This beautiful production will shortly be withdrawn, to be followed by
OTHELLO,
which has BEEN POSTPONED, in obedience to the wish of many who have been prevented from witnessing Mr. BOOTH'S splendid revival of
ROMEO AND JULIET.
SATURDAY, AT 1½ O'CLOCK,
MATINEE OF
THE MARBLE HEART.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT

OF
SIMPSON, WOOD AND COLVILLE'S
GRAND PANTOMIMIC COMBINATION.
The management of Wood's Museum has great satisfaction in announcing arrangements for the immediate production of the celebrated pantomime of
ROBINSON CRUSOE,
ROBINSON CRUSOE,
ROBINSON CRUSOE,
which has been enjoying the most perfect success throughout England for the last two seasons of any pantomime ever produced in the mother country. The work has been for months in preparation; and its scenic effects, all entirely new, are from the pencil of the celebrated scenic artist, Mr. JAMES ROBERTS, well known to the amusement patrons of New-York from his production of "The Seven Sisters," and other scenic pieces, under the management of Miss Laura Keene; and who, having arrived, will personally supervise the scenic effects to be here presented.
The organization of the company, in all its details, has been made regardless of expense; and it is believed to be the most extensive, talented and complete ever effected even in England, nothing being left undone to render this, the first English pantomime introduced into the United States of America, ever memorable in the annals of dramatic art. The entire stage production will be given under the personal management of MERCER H. SIMPSON, Esq., proprietor and manager of the Theatre Royal, Birmingham, whose specialty is pantomimic productions. Full particulars of organization will be immediately made known.

IRVING HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, 1869.
W. J. HILL'S
ANNUAL CONCERT.
Signora Elena Lenari....Prima Donna.
Miss Jennie E. Bull....Mezzo Sop.
Mlle. Josefina Filomeno, the celebrated Pianist and Violinist.
Mr. L. P. Thatcher....Tenor.
Mr. Gustavus Hall....Baritone.
Mr. Wm. H. Beckett....Baritone.
Mr. Herman Trost....Basso.
Mr. J. B. Posnanski....Violinist.
Mr. Harry Sanderson....Pianist,
Who will play the favorite
CUBAN NATIONAL MELODY,
"El Malakoff."
Mr. Edward Hoffman....Accompanist.
ZION CHURCH QUARTETTE
and a celebrated QUARTETTE OF MALE VOICES
Will be features on this occasion.
Admission $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert commence at 8.
Tickets for sale at the hall and principal music stores.

STEINWAY HALL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 7,
MISS HENRIETTA MARKSTEIN,
THE YOUNG AMERICAN PIANIST'S
SECOND GRAND CONCERT,
on which occasion she will be assisted by
Mme. ELENOR LANARI, Prima Donna.
Mr. W. J. HILL, Tenor.
Mr. WENZEL KOYSTA, Violin.
Mr. F. VON INTEN, Piano.
Mr. WILLIAM DRESSLER, Conductor.
TICKETS OF ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.
Can be obtained at all the principal music stores.
RESERVED SEATS FIFTY CENTS EXTRA.
At Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, the General Ticket Office, 114 Broadway, and at the ticket office of the hall.

OLD GUARD BALL,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, 1869.
TICKETS $5, ADMITTING A GENTLEMAN AND LADY.
EXTRA LADIES' TICKETS, $2.

AT COOPER INSTITUTE, (UPPER hall.)—DRAMATIC READINGS free, (contributions,) of AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Orator of the evening, Dr. ISRAEL JARVIS, of New-York. MONDAY, April 5, 8 P. M.

FINE ARTS.

GEORGE H. HALL'S PICTURES

Are on free exhibition at the Fifth-av. Art Gallery, corner of 14th-st. They will be sold at auction FRIDAY EVENING, April 9, at 7½ o'clock.
OPEN EVENINGS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—IN PARTITION.—GEORGE W. WAITE vs. ANNA FRANCES WAITE, JENNY WAITE and HELEN LOUISE WAITE.—By virtue of a decree of the above named Court, made in this action on the second day of April, 1869, will be sold by the undersigned, through E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock M., on the 17th day of May, 1869, the following described premises: All that certain lot of land situate, lying and being in the late Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, known and designated on a certain map for dividing the farm of Balaam Johnson Cozine, Nov. 20, 1844, and filed in the Register's office of New-York by the number Fourteen, (14,) bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of the Seventh-avenue, distant fifty feet five inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of the Seventh-avenue and Fifty-sixth-street, thence running northwardly along the westerly side of the Seventh-avenue twenty-five feet, thence westwardly on a line parallel with Fifty-sixth-street one hundred feet, thence southwardly parallel with the Seventh-avenue twenty-five feet, and then eastwardly parallel with Fifty-sixth-street one hundred feet to the westerly side of the Seventh-avenue at the point or place of beginning. WILLIAM J. MARRIN, Referee.
CHAS. W. SANDFORD, No. 52 Wall-st.
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 5 Tryon Row.
ap5-law6wM

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MICHAEL COLLINS, an infant, by HENRY COOPER, his guardian, plaintiff, against MARGARET McMAHON, TERENCE McMAHON, JOHN J. PURCELL, JOHN CHESTER and WILLIAM BEECHAM, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 30th day of March, 1869, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 164 Nassau-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 31, 1869.
F. SHERMAN SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ap5-law6wM*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, Kings County.—WILLIAM J. SAYRES, Plaintiff, vs. ALONZO W. ANDERSON, Defendant.—Summons for relief.—To the Defendant abovenamed.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 337 Fulton-st., City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 7, 1868.
G. & W. J. SAYRES, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
N. B.—The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of said Kings County, State of New-York, on the 31 day of March, 1869.
G. & W. J. SAYRES, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
mh8-law6wM*

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

24th-st. and 5th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr....Proprietor
ADOLPH BIRGFELD....Manager

THE FRENCH OPERA.

M O N D A Y, A P R I L 5.
Rentree of the
GREAT DOUBLE COMPANY.
CHANGE OF OPERA EVERY EVENING.
All the favorite artists.
TOSTEE, IRMA, AUJAC, DECRE, &c., &c.
The week's programme:
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 5,
LA PERICHOLE.
Mlle. Irma....La Perichole | M. Aujac....Piquillo
Tuesday, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
Wednesday, BARBE-BLEUE.
Thursday, ORPHEE AUX ENFERS.
Friday, LES BAVARDS and CHANSON DE FORTUNIO.
Saturday Matinee—LA PERICHOLE.
Saturday Evening—LA BELLE HELENE.
Admission....$1 | Family Circle....50 cents

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—JANAUSCHEK.

GERMAN DRAMA.
MONDAY EVENING, April 5, at 8,
Fifth Farewell Performance of
FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
For the first time, Victor Hugo's drama,
TISBE; TISBE;
OR, ANGELO, THE TYRANT OF PADUA.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING—Only time of MEDEA.
SATURDAY NEXT—ONLY GRAND MATINEE.
Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
Private boxes, (according to location,) from $6 to $20.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence this morning at the box office of the Academy, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Peters' music store, No. 198 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers....JARRETT & PALMER
NEW ATTRACTIONS.
NEW ATTRACTIONS.
THE FORTY THIEVES,
THE FORTY THIEVES,
THE FORTY THIEVES,
RECONSTRUCTED,
RECONSTRUCTED,
in which the celebrated
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE
will appear.
THE SCENERY, DRESSES, SONGS, DANCES, MARCHES, CAN-CAN, RHYMES, BREAKDOWNS, MUSIC, TABLEAUX, WITTICISMS, RANTOON VELOCIPEDE, BALLOON ASCENSION, LIGHTNING TRAIN, &c.,
NEW, NEW, NEW, NEW,
NEW, NEW, NEW, NEW.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

436TH TO 443D TIME!
THE POPULAR PANTOMIME,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
GEO. L. FOX'S IRRESISTIBLE FUN.
GEO. L. FOX'S ORIGINAL GROTESQUES.
GEO. L. FOX'S QUAINT PARODIES.
GEO. L. FOX'S SINGULAR TRAVESTIES.
GEO. L. FOX'S INVITING JOKES.
GEO. L. FOX'S DROLL CARICATURES.
ASSISTED BY C. K. FOX, AS PANTALOON.
GRAND BALLETS.
GRAND BALLETS.
GRAND BALLETS.
MLLE. SANGALI AND SIG. COSTA.
MATINEES 1½, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

OLD GUARD BALL,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, 1869.
DODWORTH'S MAMMOTH BANDS.

WAVERLEY THEATRE, 720 BROADWAY
Opposite New-York Hotel.
WALL'S BURLESQUE TROUPE
in Byron's great extravaganza of
IVANHOE.
Miss MAGGIE DESMONDE, the charming English actress, will make her first appearance as WAMBA.
Mr. JAMES LEWIS....as....REBECCA
New Scenery, Dresses, Music, &c.
RIGL SISTERS AND BALLET.
IVANHOE has been some time in preparation, and will be presented to the public with every requisite to insure its success.
IVANHOE MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

BOWERY THEATRE.

THE CROWDED SUCCESS OF THE AGE,
THE SEVEN DWARFS,
SEVEN DWARFS, SEVEN DWARFS,
EVERY NIGHT, WITH MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AND MONDAY.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

First appearance of Mr. NELSE SEYMOUR, after his severe indisposition, as CUPID, in the new nonsensical Burlesque of
RED HOT, RED HOT.
Dan Bryant....as....Jupiter.
Unsworth...."RED HOT"....Pluto.
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Several first-class pianos returned from hire; bargains. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER,
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A GREAT OFFER—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS, of six first-class makes, at extremely low prices for cash during this month, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid. The same to let, and rent money applied if purchased.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE finest piano-fortes in this City, Agraffe treble, warranted six years; second-hand pianos at bargains. Factory and warerooms No. 223 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

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PIANOS.—WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE balance of our stock of Pianos at cost, in consequence of closing up our business.
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CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st.

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DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

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ADVICE TO THE YOUNG, MIDDLE-aged, and even old, who are physically debilitated from the follies of the past: Suffer no more, but apply at once to Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach-st. Thirty years' private practice.

AFFLICTED PERSONS OF BOTH SEXES desiring confidential treatment and a certain cure, consult Dr. Evans, 116 Chatham-st. Consultation free.

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DR. A. M. MAURICEAU—OFFICE NO. 129 Liberty-st.

TELEGRAMS.

Attempt on the Life of the Viceroy of Egypt.

Proposed Increase of the Spanish Army.

Progress of the Revolution in Cuba.

EGYPT.

An Attempt to Assassinate the Viceroy in a Theatre at Alexandria.

LONDON, Sunday, April 4.

A dispatch from Alexandria says another plot to assassinate the Viceroy of Egypt has been discovered and frustrated. A loaded bomb was found under his chair in the theatre, and was withdrawn before it could explode. A large number of arrests have been made of suspected parties.

SPAIN.

Marshal Prim Asks for 80,000 Additional Men for the Army.

MADRID, Sunday, April 4.

Marshal PRIM, the Minister of War, has asked the Cortes to grant a contingent of 80,000 men for the army for the year 1869.

The Prime Minister of Queen Isabella.

MADRID, Sunday, April 4.

The Provisional Government has requested that the late Prime Minister of Queen ISABELLA, GONZALES BRAVO, now living in France, be examined by the French authorities in regard to a plot which has been discovered against the life of Admiral TOPETE, in which they have reason to believe that BRAVO was concerned.

LUXEMBOURG.

Demolition of the Walls of the Fortress.

PARIS, Sunday, April 4.

The actual demolition of the walls of the Fortress of Luxembourg has commenced.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

Butchery of a Whole Family by the Spanish Volunteers—Progress of the Insurrection.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 4.

Recent letters from San Juan de los Remedios, Cuba, give particulars of the massacre of Señora ARRELENDO and several of her children. Her husband has joined the insurgents, and she was enticed within the Spanish lines with her family under the pretence of meeting her husband, when the whole party were butchered by the infuriated volunteers.

Several pretended agents of the Cubans, supposed to be Spanish emissaries, have been endeavoring to enlist various individuals without authority or sanction either from the Provisional Government in Cuba or its representative here.

It appears from authentic information, from the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba, that the insurrection is steadily progressing. Well informed Cubans in Washington believe the insurgents have by this time, or will in a few days have secured a seaport.

MEXICO.

Revolution in Northern Mexico—Manifestoes Against Juarez.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, April 4.

Later intelligence has been received from Mexico, *via* Acapulco. Revolutionary troubles continue in Northern Mexico. Long rebel manifestoes were widely circulated in secret in Acapulco; they denounce the intrigues, duplicity and despotism of the Juarez Government, urge its overthrow and substitution of PORFIRIO DIAZ, or some other popular leader, at the head of a Provisional Government.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

A Stage Coach Stopped Near Tucson, Arizona—White Settlers Organizing for Defence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, April 4.

Late advices from Arizona report that the Indians in the neighborhood of Tucson are troublesome. They lately stopped the mail coach and badly wounded the driver, who, however, managed to escape with the mails. Two Mexicans were murdered by the savages within thirty miles of Tucson. The people at Prescott, finding the military unable to punish the Indians for their murders and depredations, organized a scouting party and started on the war path determined on revenge. The danger which threatened all means of transportation and communication with the outside world had the effect to advance the prices of the necessaries of life throughout the Territory. Flour at Prescott was at $27 per hundred pounds.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

His Enthusiastic Reception at Knoxville—He Again Denounces Congress and Declares His Determination to Return to a Political Life.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, April 3.

At an early hour this morning the city was thronged with the old friends of ANDREW JOHNSON, who assembled in groups and anxiously discussed ANDY'S former triumphs. He was met at the train by a delegation at 11 o'clock, and escorted to the Lamar House. He was introduced to a crowd of about 5,000 persons by Mr. NELSON, who referred to Mr. JOHNSON in complimentary terms, alluding to his differences with prominent political gentlemen present, and to his early persecutions on account of his Union sentiments.

Mr. JOHNSON thanked the people for their welcome. He said he had tried to protect the Constitution; all he asked was a fair examination of his record. He intended to devote the remainder of his life as a private citizen to the vindication of his official life and native State from the obloquy cast upon them. His back, though bent, had not been broken by the storm which had nearly wrecked the Ship of State. Since he had seen in the papers his own obituary he supposed he might be regarded as one risen from the dead, and he thought one coming from the grave would be believed. The Government is divided into three parts, and each department is confined to its sphere. I tell you, as one speaking from the dead, there is danger in the Government, and that danger is in the Legislative Department. The Executive branch cannot make laws, neither can the Judiciary; but the Legislative branch, under the pretence of making laws, can trample upon the liberties of the people. Yes, a despotic Congress can go on until it takes away the liberties of the people; but I feel that I stood as a breakwater to the Government, and arrested its progress for a time. The time has come to talk about the first principles of the Government. Take away the restraints which have held back Congress, and one branch of the Government will wipe out the other two. Let me tell you here that a wise and good Prince is infinitely better than a despotic, arbitrary Congress. Look at the acts of Congress and see how they are like the acts of Great Britain toward the Colonies in the early days of this country. Look at one condition, the writ of *habeas corpus* suspended, and when a citizen appeals to the Supreme Court, Congress takes from him the right of appeal and deprives him of his liberty. He alluded to the charge of treason to party, and asked when he had been false? He then took up the accusation about his being Moses, and asked if it was not he who freed the negroes in Tennessee? Freedom is only liberty to work. It is not to build up a miserable lazaroni to be supported by the Government. I have never deceived the white men or black men. Let me say to you as I said to my old servant when I came back: "TOM, the only difference between us is that I freed you four years ago, and I was only emancipated on the 4th of March; so you see I am addressing you as a freedman." As an evidence of his loyalty, he showed a paper signed by Governor BROWNLOW, acknowledging the receipt of $1,800 to help establish a loyal Press in Knoxville. He told his hearers that they were all slaves to bondholders, who never shed a drop of blood. I would to God that the Government had not the credit to borrow a dollar to carry on war. Thank God my honors have not been gained through blood. The wounded soldiers cannot attribute their wounds to me. He called upon them to [illegible] and stand by the Constitution.

He spoke about two hours, and was listened to with close attention. On retiring from the stand, he was heartily applauded, and at once surrounded by a group of old friends. In conversation he spoke of GRANT without reserve, characterizing him as a bundle of prejudices and his "gift enterprise Cabinet," as he called it. The people are heartily glad to see JOHNSON among them, and think he will succeed in overthrowing the dominant party in the State.

The Attempted Murder at Cold Spring—The Accused Surrenders Himself.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sunday, April 4.

CHAS. MERRICK, who attempted to kill MARY MORRIS, of Cold Spring, on Friday, has surrendered himself to the Sheriff of Putnam County and is now in jail. It appears he had requested her company on several occasions for some time past and been refused. When he was refused on Friday night, he seized her by the hair of her head and threw her down, presented a pistol at her breast and pulled the trigger. The cap not exploding, he recocked the weapon, and pulled again, and again it failed to explode. He was in the act of attempting to fire the weapon a third time, when his brother dashed the pistol aside. He had written a letter to the lady telling her that if she refused his company again he would murder her. The pistol was loaded with ball and cartridge.

Disastrous Fire at Saco, Me.

SACO, Me., Sunday, April 4.

The Chadwick block, occupied by groceries, was badly damaged by fire this morning. The occupants were EMERSON & Co., loss $4,000; insurance $3,000 in the Manhattan Insurance Company of New-York; STORER & CHADWICK, loss $2,000; insurance $1,250 in the National Insurance Company of Boston, and D. J. LITTLEFIELD, who is insured for the full amount of his loss in the North American Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and the National Insurance Company of Boston. The total loss is $10,000.

One Million of Dollars Stolen in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, April 4.

A heavy robbery was committed to-day at the St. John's Safety Fund building, on the corner of Twelfth and Chestnut streets. The watchman left the building at 6 o'clock this morning, and when he returned, at 6 this evening, he found the safe broken open, and its entire contents, amounting to $800,000 or $1,000,000 in value, gone. Of the stolen property over $600,000 was in available funds, greenbacks, &c.

The Twitchell Confession Condemned by the Philadelphia Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, April 4.

The Press of this city concur in condemning the so-called confession of TWITCHELL as a falsehood, and it has strengthened greatly the general belief in the entire innocence of Mrs. TWITCHELL. It is thought now that there is no hope of escape for him.

Fire at Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Sunday, April 4.

A fire occurred at No. 147 Milk-street this morning, which caused considerable damage to the building and occupants, among them A. L. CUTLER, dealer in paints, varnish, &c.; W. H. WINSLOW, palm oils and drugs, and A. S. ROBINSON, tobacconist. The loss is mostly covered by insurance.

Large Fire in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Sunday, April 4.

The building occupied by the *State Record*, (newspaper office,) MASON & Co.'s dry goods and H. S. GREEN'S drug store, and the adjoining building, occupied by the Post Office, and GEO. WILMSETT'S book store, together with nearly all their contents, were burned last night. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Petition for the Release of a Fenian General from Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, April 4.

Judge CARTER left for Washington to-night with a petition for the release of General HALPINE, (Fenian,) in a British prison.

EXECUTION.

Andrew Price Hanged at Ironton, Ohio, for the Murder of Louis Halgenberg—His Crime and its Motive—His Last Words.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

IRONTON, Lawrence County, Ohio,
Friday, April 2, 1869.

On the night of Oct. 16 last two giants of six feet and one inch dashed out the brains and cut the throat of a dwarf—an innocent, little, humble cobbler, who could stand erect, with room to spare, under their arm-pits. The affair occurred in one of the wildest parts of this wild country, on the Marion road, six miles from this place, at the small shop and grocery of the victim, puny LOUIS HALGENBERG. ANDREW SPEERS and ANDREW PRICE were the big, strong men who did the horrible work. They had an idea that he had hundreds of dollars stored away in his house, and so, after drinking his whisky and eating his crackers and sausages, they desired him to cut out some boot soles. While he kneeled to get the shape, PRICE knocked him in the head with a hatchet, and repeated the blow twice, and then SPEERS, to finish the work, cut his throat from ear to ear with a shoe knife. According to PRICE'S last words, SPEERS put the job up. PRICE was hanged to-day, while Speers is alive, and in the Ohio Penitentiary, nursing warmly in his heart that spark of hope that will live as long as life lasts. It was a difference in juries, you know, and it galled Price. Up to yesterday, it was his great regret that Speers was not to die with him. But I have digressed. After these two fiends had reveled in hot blood, they searched the shop, gathered together some whisky, cigars, clothing, boots, and not as many cents as they had expected dollars, went out into the night, divided their spoils, and separated, Speers to remain on this side and be easily captured, and PRICE to hide himself in the mountain fastnesses of West Virginia, at his old home in Logan County, where he was shortly after taken. Officer MORGAN did the heavy work of capture, and when he laid his hand on PRICE'S shoulder in the cane mill at which he was working, he startled him by the statement that SPEERS was already captured and had blowed on him. PRICE was fool enough then, in his great wrath, to tell the whole story and hang himself.

He was to have been hanged some weeks ago, but a reprieve came, at the solicitation of his friends and citizens opposed to capital punishment. A great effort was made to have his sentence commuted, but Governor HAYES refused, not being able to see why the gallows should be cheated of the second murderer because the first had escaped, through a verdict of murder in the second degree.

The execution to-day was conducted with more privacy than is usual even in Ohio. Not over a score of men witnessed it, and no more were admitted, even to the jail, to look upon the condemned man in his last hours. Up to yesterday, PRICE had carried himself with an air of bravado common to most men who do murder and make an effort to appear stoical when their time comes. Looking out into the back-yard of the jail, where the scaffold was being erected, and inclosed at the side of the barn, he had demanded a carpet for his march to death, and had wished the company of SPEERS. But at 10 o'clock this morning he was a weak, trembling man, who bowed his stooped shoulders and cracked his fingers together over the red-hot stove, and complained of the day as raw and chilly. This was after a prayer meeting in the hall, where there were three ministers, three doctors, three reporters, some officials, and a few friends. He had slept but little the night before, and had eaten only a light breakfast. He joined with fervor in the religious exercises, and appeared completely humbled, breathing a low word of acknowledgment for each kindly regret that was offered him.

About 10:30 the jail was cleared, and the Sheriff and deputy went with the prisoner into the cell, to bind him. Sheriff ELSWICK had never seen an execution, but he had arranged everything with wonderful precision. He had a harness of leather, a combination of straps and buckles, that he buckled around the waist, and to which he buckled the unresisting wrists in front. PRICE really aided in this binding process, after having taken the forethought to hand over some oranges and lemons to some fellow-prisoners, remarking: "I will have no use for these, and they will taste good to you." The recipients were burglars, who looked very serious to-day. The small party of witnesses had already gone into the inclosure, and the prisoner was led after them, out through the side yard, down fifty or sixty feet, and then upon the scaffold, which was a big drop with scarcely any platform. Down in front of the scaffold was the group of spectators. It was a gloomy looking place enough, and there was a cold damp atmosphere and a misty rain falling.

On the scaffold PRICE appeared in the face as appear all men who have only a few minutes to live, and know it. He had on decent but quite common clothing and cloth shoes. His face was sallow, pale and clean shaven, with a prominent nose and high cheek bones, retreating and wavering eyes, downcast most of the time. His dead brown hair was neatly combed, and parted behind. He submitted very quietly to the necessary preparations in the binding of the legs and adjusting of the rope around his neck. When asked if he had anything to say, he pointed to Rev. Mr. THOMAS, standing on the top steps, who produced some manuscript, and from it read what PRICE wished should be [illegible] the first cause, and then bad association. Prayer was said, and then PRICE was asked if he had anything more to say. He replied: "Nothing; but let all men take warning by me. I would never have been here if it had not been for liquor and the SPEERS family."

"Did old man SPEERS have anything to do with the murder?" asked Officer MORGAN, from below.

The prisoner shook his head and said, "No."

"Did you ever kill any one else?" said Mr. THOMAS.

"Nobody, except when I was in the army, and I did not think anything of that, you see. If I ever did, it was in my sleep."

"Have you nothing else to say? Come, you can say anything you wish. Is there nothing in your heart that you have kept back?"

The man shook his head and remained silent.

The Sheriff alone stood on the drop with the prisoner, and encouraged him to say anything he had to say, but the latter indicated that there was nothing more; whereupon the Sheriff turned him with his back to the people, carefully fitted the knot close to his left ear, put on the cap, and brought the black glazed cloth down over his face. While this was being done the minister and a few others joined in singing,

"Oh! happy day, that fixed my choice."

at PRICE'S trembling request, made in the midst of the low moans that issued from under the mask. If the prisoner retained his sense of hearing, the hymn was in his ears when, at 10:55 o'clock the Sheriff pulled the lever and he dropped forty-one inches with a broken neck. Visible muscular action lasted about fifteen minutes, but it was not violent, and it was nearly half an hour ere the heart ceased to flutter and he was cut down. He was but 28 years old, and looked to be 38. None of his relatives were with him to-day, and of course the county had to care for his body. He had a mother, sisters, brothers and wife living, and an infant child, born since his capture, which he has never seen. He was a man of low life, who never had any advantages of education or society.

The Hudson River Railroad—The Hourly Trains and the New Cars.

The new hourly trains between New-York and Yonkers, on the Hudson River Railroad, commence running to-day. They will leave Thirtieth-street for Yonkers and intermediate stations at 7, 8:10, 9 and 10:20 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3, 4:30, 5:15, 6:30, 7:30 and 11:30 P. M. Returning, they will leave Yonkers for this City and intermediate stations at 6:15, 7:16, 8, 8:25, 9:45 and 11 A. M., 12:25, 2:45, 4 and 6:30 P. M. In addition to these there will also be express trains for Yonkers leaving New-York at 11:30 A. M., 4:15 and 5 P.M., and starting from Yonkers for New-York at 5:40, 7:49 and 9:03 A. M., 5:40 and 9:56 P. M. By this arrangement it will be seen that there are to be fifteen trains between New-York and Yonkers each day, which will amply accommodate all travelers on the line. These frequent trains have been rendered necessary by the increasing populations of the towns along the Hudson. Yonkers especially, has had a somewhat remarkable growth during the past few years, and is composed very largely of people who reside there and do business in this City. Besides the permanent residents, Summer takes out many families along the line of the road who still cling to the attractions of the City and must visit it more or less often.

The new trains, therefore, will doubtless be popular and well patronized during, at least, six months of the year; and if rapid communication is established between Thirtieth-street and the Battery, as it bids fair to be this Summer, a few more years will find the lower Hudson River towns much larger than now, and the fifteen trains on the road crowded and running none too often.

Three of the above trains will be made up of new cars, which the company has just completed at their work shops in Thirty-first-street. These cars are about forty feet long, and are fitted up in the interior like horse cars, with side seats. The frames are solid and the wheels of the same calibre as on ordinary cars. There is no diminution of strength in their construction, and every precaution has been taken to make them safe. They are coupled together with the Miller platform, which joins the cars close together, preventing any falling between them. The brakes are of the Creamer pattern, and a contrivance is nearly perfected by which the engineer can have entire control of the train. The cars are built with elevated roofs, and are well ventilated. They are eight in number, of orange color, and will hold fifty persons each. On Saturday they were taken up the road for trial. The speed of the hourly trains will not vary from the present rate.

Anniversary of an Industrial School.

The ladies of the West Forty-second-street Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. Dr. HASTINGS is pastor, organized some years ago an Industrial School for the purpose of caring for the spiritual and temporal wants of the poor of its locality. During the past Winter food and clothing have been distributed to many destitute families, and every Saturday the mission schoolroom, on the corner of Forty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue has been well filled with little ones. Last Saturday, Mr. J. H. DONALDSON a gentleman who has given liberally, both of time and means, to aid in the work of the school, gave an entertainment at the school-rooms for the enjoyment, not only of the children, but for the friends and teachers of the school. The room was crowded, and after Mr. DONALDSON had informed the people present that this was the last meeting of the Winter season, and Miss MAC PHERSON, the Secretary, had submitted the annual report, the "good things," consisting of cakes and lemonade, and other things too numerous to mention, were placed before the children, who enjoyed the feast with a satisfaction known only to good appetites and excellent digestion. After singing of the Hymn, "Work for the Night is Coming," over 100 garments were distributed to the little ones present, nor were the absent ones forgotten, for each had sent to their homes, some article of clothing and a tangible remembrance of the feast. The following is a list of officers: President, Miss ADAMS; Vice-President, Miss KNAPP; Secretary, Miss MAC PHERSON.

Henry Edgar on "Capital and Labor."

A lecture was given yesterday at the Plimpton Building, corner of Ninth and Stuyvesant streets, by Mr. HENRY EDGAR, the chief expounder of COMTE'S Positivist ideas in this country. There was a good attendance of very intelligent-looking people. The subject of the lecture was "Capital and Labor." The lecturer stated that AUGUSTE COMTE had thrown an invaluable light upon this question by discovering the natural laws of the social organism. The whole question of the true relations between capital and labor was too wide to be fully treated in a single hour. There were two points, however, made quite certain by the sociological discoveries of COMTE. These, without, perhaps, actually solving the whole question, would greatly aid its solution. First, the question of the true relations between capital and labor was one of mutual duties, rather than of personal rights; secondly, the question was really a part of a still larger one, and could be finally set at rest only by the decision of the larger question, viz., that of a profound and integral social reconstruction. The speaker developed these two points at considerable length.

The lectures take place monthly. The next will be on the 2d of May. The subject will be "The Year 1793," when the French Revolution was at its height.

Fires Yesterday.

At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the fancy goods store of CHRISTINA SHIRK, on the first floor of the tenement-house No. 253 East Fourth-street. Her stock, valued at $1,800, was totally destroyed, but was insured in the Kings County Insurance Company for $1,500. Her furniture, valued at $800, was also destroyed, and was insured in the same Company for that amount. The flames were confined to the floor where they originated, but the dense smoke rapidly penetrated the entire building, and MARK STEIN, an old man living on the third floor, was partially suffocated before he was rescued by the Eleventh Precinct Police, but as he promptly received medical attention no serious consequences ensued. This was the only casualty attending a conflagration that at one time threatened the most fatal results to both life and property, and it was only the activity of the Police and firemen that prevented a most serious calamity. The building is owned by B. HOPFEL, is damaged $600, and is insured for $5,000 in the Firemen's Fund. The origin of the fire has not yet been ascertained.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the shanty in Fifty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues, owned and occupied by JOHN FLYNN, caught fire from the stove-pipe where it passed through the roof. The damage resulting was trifling.

A Man Fatally Beaten.

A brutal affair occurred in the western part of Hudson City at mid-day on Wednesday last, which resulted in a man named CHRISTOPHER BLUMENSTIHL being fatally kicked and beaten by four men in a lager-beer saloon on Montgomery-avenue.

Shortly after the occurrence, Officer WERNER, while on patrol duty, found BLUMENSTIHL lying on the sidewalk in Montgomery-avenue, in a helpless condition, and upon opening his vest and underclothing, found a large dark spot in the region of the heart, which had been caused, as is alleged, by a kick from one of the assailants named JACOB BOGS. Officer WERNER conveyed the injured man to his home, and Dr. STOUT was summoned and has since been in frequent attendance, and, notwithstanding his efforts, the injured man has been gradually failing, and now lies at the point of death. Drs. STOUT and HAMMOND held a consultation yesterday afternoon, and decided that BLUMENSTIHL could not possibly survive, mortification having set in, caused by internal injuries. Subsequently Officer WERNER arrested two of the alleged assailants [illegible] ALLEGED [illegible] BLUMENSTIHL was being beaten by [illegible] and two other men, when BOGS [illegible] up and kicked him near the heart and also in the stomach. The other assailants are known, and will be arrested this morning.

Attempted Murder or Accidental Shooting.

Yesterday afternoon a German, aged 52 years, whose name is reported by the Police to be MURRAY MAY, and who resided at No. 429 West Fifty-fourth-street, is alleged to have adopted a most singular method of endeavoring to put an end to the earthly career of his wife ELIZABETH. He being in one room and she in another, he took all the chances, according to the view the Police took of it, and being armed with a gun, loaded with shot, fired through the closed door, and singularly enough some of the shot took effect in her right breast. The Police scented an attempted murder in this occurrence, and Officer DONOHUE, of the Twenty-second Precinct, arrested MAY and locked him up in the Forty-seventh-street Station-house, to be taken this morning before Justice CONNOLLY at the Yorkville Police Court. It is scarcely necessary to add that the woman was not dangerously wounded by shot which had traveled through a heavy door before they struck her.

Citizens' Meeting in Hoboken.

The meeting of citizens of Hoboken, to which allusion has already been made, was held, as announced, at the house of Mr. SAMUEL WHITNEY, and was very numerously attended. The Committee to whom was entrusted the preparation of new and independent tickets, were not prepared to render their final report, however, although the prospects of the new party were regarded as highly encouraging. After a lengthy discussion the meeting adjourned to next Thursday, at same time and place. The Committee earnestly appeal to their fellow-citizens for coöperation in this endeavor to check the large and growing extravagance with which the corporation is charged.

Newark Morality.

Newark, so long famed for its morality, is commencing to rival New-York on a small scale. Arrests are every day becoming more frequent, and the number of absenting husbands is alarming. The arrests for the twenty-four hours ending last evening numbered thirty, chiefly for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The city authorities are even becoming lax in what they consider morality, and are now about to allow the horse-cars to run on Sunday through the city, for which they have up to this refused permission. The example of their neighbors in New-York is evidently contagious, and they are getting gradually affected thereby.

The Franklin-street Fire.

Mr. GEORGE H. SHELDON, Chief Clerk of the Fire Marshal's Bureau, reports the insurances of MCCREERY & Co., No. 74 Franklin-street, to be as follows: Bowery, $5,000; Security, $10,000; Tradesmen's, $5,000; City of Hartford, $10,000; Merchants', $10,000; Phœnix, $10,000; Manufacturers', $10,000; Jersey City, $5,000, and Hope, $2,500. The fire, it will be remembered, occurred on Saturday night, and the loss of MCCREERY & Co. was estimated at $3,000.

Stabbing Affair.

The Seventh Precinct, last night, at a late hour, sent the following dispatch to Police Headquarters: "At about 8 this P. M. DANIEL CURTIN was stabbed in the leg by THOMAS WELSH—CURTIN was sent to Bellevue Hospital." Where the affair occurred, the residences of the men, and the extent of the injury inflicted, as well as the whereabouts of WELSH after the affray, were probably deemed unimportant matters, as they were not reported.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

J. M. HUSTON, aged 21 years, who lived in Twenty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. Coroner KEENAN was notified, and will hold an inquest this morning.

MARGARET BRADY, aged 40 years, and living at No. 42 Henry-street, was found at an early hour yesterday morning in front of No. 71 New-Chambers-street with a broken leg, which she said was a consequence of having been pushed down by a man who was unknown to her. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

ELLEN SULLIVAN, No. 20 Rose-street, was assaulted Saturday night by her husband, who struck her on the head with a saucepan, inflicting a slight wound. No arrest was made.

ROBERT WALSH, of No. 65 James-street, had a fight Saturday night with MAURICE MAHONEY, his neighbor, at No. 61, and in the scrimmage received a slight cut on the head. MAHONEY succeeded in evading the vigilant Police.

WILLIAM MCMENONY, of Cold Spring, N. J., was assaulted about 2 o'clock yesterday morning at Catharine Market, by some unknown man, and was seriously beaten. In this case, as in all the other rows, no arrest was made.

Mrs. MARY FLYNN, aged 85 years, living at No. 162 Worth-street, died suddenly yesterday. Coroner KEENAN held an inquest, and death was found to have resulted from natural causes.

JOHN CASSIDAY, No. 161 West Nineteenth-street, died suddenly, and Coroner SCHIRMER was called to hold an inquest.

The Central Park Meteorological report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 29.744 inches; maximum at 7 A. M., March 28, 30.152 inches; minimum at 2 P. M., March 30, 29.416 inches; range, .736 inches. Thermometer—Mean, 40.96°; maximum at 2 P. M., March 28, 55°; minimum at 11 P. M., April 3, 31°; range, 24°. March 29, commenced raining 3:30 A. M., stopped March 30, 8:30 A. M., amount of water, 1.15 inches; March 30, commenced raining 3:30 P. M., stopped 8:15 P. M., amount of water, .04 inches; April 1, commenced raining 8:30 P. M., stopped 10:30 P. M., amount of water, .01 inches; April 2, commenced raining 4:15 P. M., stopped 11 P. M., amount of water, .43 inches; total of water for week, 1.63 inches.

New-Jersey.

JOHN SHERRY and HENRY REECE, aged respectively 18 and 19 years, were arraigned before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, yesterday, on complaint of the father of the latter, charged with being engaged in gambling in the rear room of a cigar store, corner of South First and Prospect streets, at a late hour Saturday night. The place is reported by the Police as a regular resort for youth, where they gamble at all hours of the night. The father not wishing to press the charge, the Recorder delivered a lecture on gambling, from its incipient stages up, and discharged the prisoners on their promise to reform.

JOHN NOLAN (not the Ex-Street Commissioner) was arraigned before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, yesterday, charged with being drunk and putting his wife into the street in Railroad-avenue. Mrs. NOLAN stated that her husband was brought home drunk about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and that being afraid that he would do her bodily harm, she took the two children and hid away in an unoccupied room on the upper floor, remaining there until after daylight, and that on coming down her husband struck her and put her and the children out of doors. The accused was sent to the county jail for thirty days.

ROBERT G. FENDER, a respectable-looking young man, was found by the Police late Saturday night lying insensible on the sidewalk in Pavonia-avenue, Jersey City, with the blood flowing from a severe gash on the back of the head. ROBERT stated to the Recorder yesterday that he came over from New-York to meet his wife, but meeting a friend instead, he drank two glasses of whisky, and afterward becoming very oblivious, does not know what occurred or in what manner he received the cut on the head. He was discharged upon paying the usual fine imposed for too much whisky drinking.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning, JAMES DECKER, engineer on board the North River towboat *Syracuse*, lying near the trestle work in Hoboken, in attempting to jump on to the dock for the purpose of supplying the boilers with water, fell overboard and was drowned. The body was recovered about 1 P. M., and an inquest was held by Coroner WHITE. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was 21 years of age, and resided at Hudson, N. Y.

Yesterday afternoon a little daughter of Mrs. ELLEN SHARP, of No. 125 Washington-street, Hoboken, was attacked by a savage dog in the street, and had her hand very severely lacerated.

GEORGE GREGORY, aged 16 years, was arrested at 9:30 o'clock last night, charged with having in the forenoon struck JOSEPH HELMAN, a canal boatman, with a large stone, the blow having taken effect behind the ear. Last evening HELMAN was considered to be in a dangerous condition. The occurrence took place near the canal basin in Jersey City.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, April 3—11 A. M.

Consols open at 92⅞ for money, and 92¾ for the account; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 83¾. Stocks quiet; Eries, 24¼; Illinois Centrals, 96¾.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 3—11 A. M.

Cotton opens firmer, but not quotably higher; Middling Uplands, 12¼d.@12⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 12½d.@12⅝d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat 9s. 9d. ₱ cental for California White. Corn, 28s. 9d. ₱ quarter for New Mixed Western.

LONDON, Saturday, April 3—11 A. M.

Sugar opens firm for both on the spot and afloat; No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot, 26s. 9d. Resin 5s. 3d. ₱ cwt. for Common North Carolina.

LONDON, Saturday, April 3—1 P. M.

Consols close at 92⅞ for money and 93 for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 83¾. Stocks close steady; Eries, 24¼; Illinois Centrals, 97.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 3—1 P. M.

The Cotton market closes firmer, but not quotably higher; Middling Uplands, 12¼d.@12⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 12⅝d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 92s. ₱ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard heavy, at 73s. ₱ cwt. for American.

HAVRE, Saturday, April 3.

The Cotton market closed quiet and steady; Low Middling, afloat, 142f. ₱ cwt.; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 137f.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, April 3—Evening.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed firmer at 87¼ for the old issue.

PARIS, Saturday, April 3—Evening.

The Bourse closed quiet; Rentes 70f. 32c.

ANTWERP, Saturday, April 3—Evening.

Petroleum closed quiet and unchanged.

HAVRE, Saturday, April 3—Evening.

Cotton closed dull; Low Middlings afloat at 141f. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Saturday, April 3—Evening.

Resin 10s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for fine American.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, April 4.

United States bonds are firm, and Five-twenties are quoted at 87⅛@87¼ for the issue of 1862.

HAVANA, Sunday, April 4.

The following are the closing prices of Merchandise for the week ending April 3: SUGAR steady; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 8¾@9 reals ₱ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard, 9¾@11 reals ₱ arroba; stock in warehouses in Havana and Matanzas, 211,000 boxes and 12,000 hhds.; exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas—To foreign countries, 52,000 boxes; to the United States, 27,000 boxes; to foreign countries, 3,500 hhds. Molasses Sugar active at 6¾@7¾ reals; Muscovadoes, fair to good refining, quiet; sales at 7¼@8¼ reals. MOLASSES firm; Clayed, 6¾ reals ₱ keg; Muscovado or Common, 7¾ reals ₱ keg. LARD steady; in tierces, 20¼c.; in 25 lb. tins, 22¼c. FLOUR heavy at $10@$11 50 ₱ bbl. BUTTER quiet; sales at 35c. ₱ lb. TALLOW active; quoted at 10¼c. ₱ lb. BACON buoyant at 21¾c.@22½c. ₱ lb. HONEY firm at 4¾ reals ₱ gallon. WAX—Yellow firm at $8@$8 50 ₱ arroba; White quiet at $10 50 ₱ arroba. PETROLEUM firmer; sales at 5@6¼ reals ₱ gallon. POTATOES dull at $3@$3 50 ₱ bbl. HAMS active; Common salted, 20c. ₱ lb.; Sugar-cured, 24c. ₱ lb. LUMBER—Yellow Pine steady at $18 ₱ 1,000 feet; White Pine in demand—quoted at $22 ₱ 1,000 feet. SHOOKS—Box, the market is supplied; quoted at 5¾@6¾ reals; Hogshead dull at $2; Empty Hogsheads dull at $2. FREIGHTS declining, on account of a surplus of tonnage in port; ₱ box of Sugar to Northern and Southern ports, $1 50@$1 75; ₱ hhd. of Molasses, $6@$8; ₱ hhd. Molasses, $4 50@$5; ₱ ton to Falmouth and orders, 40s.@47s. 6d. EXCHANGE on London, 11¼@12¼ ₱ cent. premium; on Paris, par; on United States, sixty days, in currency, 24@23 ₱ cent. discount; in gold, ½@1 ₱ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Friday, April 3.

EXCHANGE on New-York at par buying and 1-10 premium selling. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT steady at $1 14 for No. 1 and $1 08¾@$1 11¼ for No. 2 fresh receipts. CORN steady at a decline of ¼c.@¾c.; New, 52c.@52¼c.; fresh receipts, 51¾c.@52½c. regular; no grade, 50¼c.@51c.; regular, 54¼c. fresh receipts. OATS, 53c.@53¼c. regular; strictly fresh, 54c.@54¼c. RYE steady and unchanged. BARLEY dull; No. 2 at $1 55@$1 60; sample lots, $1 75, delivered. HIGH-WINES dull at 87c. PROVISIONS dull; MESS PORK held at $31; no buyers. LARD nominally 17¼c. BULK MEATS inactive and nominal. LIVE HOGS dull at a decline of 10c.@15c.; Quoted at $8 65@$9 50; Common, $9 60@$9 80; Fair to Medium, $9 90; Good, $10. BEEF CATTLE quiet at $5@$5 50 for Cows; Good Shipping Steers, $8 50@$7 25. RECEIPTS—8,500 bbls. Flour, 6,300 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 2,400 bushels Barley, 3,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 3,800 bushels Oats, 1,700 bushels Rye, 4,200 Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 3.

COTTON stiffer; Middlings, 28½c.; sales, 2,100 bales; receipts, 1,735 bales; exports, 2,509 bales. GOLD, 132. STERLING EXCHANGE, 141½@141¾. COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, 140¼@140½. NEW-YORK SIGHT DRAFTS, ⅜@¼ ₱ cent. premium. FLOUR—Upward tendency; Superfine, $5 62½; Double Extra, $6 25; Treble Extra, $6 50@$7 25. CORN firm; White, 77c.@78c. OATS firm at 70c. BRAN, $1 15. HAY firm; Prime, $27. MESS PORK dull at $33. BACON dull and lower, retailing at 14c.@17¼c., and 17½c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib Sides and Clear Sides. LARD dull; tierce, 18¼c.@18½c.; keg, 20c.@20¼c. SUGAR firmer; Common, 11¾c.; Prime, 14c. MOLASSES quiet; Prime, 70c. WHISKY dull and nominal; Western Rectified, 85c.@92½c. COFFEE quiet and firm; Fair, 14¾c.@15¼c.; Prime, 17½c.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 3.

TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON—Nothing doing. FLOUR firmer, but unchanged. WHEAT firm at $1 35@$1 50 for Common to Prime Red Fall; $1 72@$1 80 for Choice do.; $1 56@$1 85 for Prime to Choice White. CORN heavy at 65c.@68c., in sacks, and 58c.@63c. in bulk. OATS steady and inactive at 57¼c.@60c. BARLEY dull and nominally unchanged. WHISKY steady and unchanged. BULK MEATS dull; Dry-salt Clear, sales at 15¼c.; Clear Rib, 16¼c.@16¼c.; Clear Sides, 17c. Sweet-cured HAMS, 18c.@19c. Florida CATTLE steady at $3 50@$7. Live HOGS quiet at $8@$10 for butchers. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 5,500 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Saturday, April 3.

FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25 for Amber Winter; $8 50@$8 75 for White; $9 50@$9 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT is in good demand and lower; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 45@$1 47; sales 5,000 bushels on private terms, and 6,200 bushels No. 2 at $1 40. CORN scarce and nominal. OATS 70c. for Western. BARLEY quiet; Canadian held at $2. RYE inactive. CORN MEAL, $2 ₱ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $27; Shipstuffs, $30; and Middlings, $35 ₱ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 95c.; to New-York, 85c.; and to Albany, 63c.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, April 3.

COTTON quiet and unchanged. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. GRAIN do. WHISKY dull at 90c.@91c., and little demand. MESS PORK held at $31 50; no demand. BULK MEATS held at 12¼c.@14¼c., but unsalable over 12c.@14c.; 160,000 lbs. sold at these rates. BACON held at 13¾c.@16½c., and 17c. for Shoulders; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, but little demand. LARD, 18c.; City scarce at this price. Sweet cured HAMS dull. GOLD, 131¼. MONEY close.

BUFFALO, Saturday, April 3.

FLOUR dull at $6@$6 25 for City ground Spring. WHEAT no inquiry and nominal. CORN very dull and drooping; small sales New at 65c. on the track. OATS dull; one car sold at 65c. on the track. RYE nominal. BARLEY dull and drooping; 2,000 bushels very choice sold at $2 delivered. PEAS dull. SEEDS—Clover firm at $8 75; Timothy very firm at $3 40@$3 50. HIGH-WINES nominal at 93c. PORK and LARD unsettled, following Eastern and Western markets.

TOLEDO, Saturday, April 3.

FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT dull and lower; Amber, $1 40; No. 1 Spring, $1 75. CORN dull; offered at 67c.; buyers, 66c. OATS, 60c. for Michigan. RYE steady and nominal. BARLEY dull and drooping. RECEIPTS—2,400 bbls. Flour, 2,800 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 2,200 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,100 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, April 3.

TOBACCO—Sales, 89 hhds. Lugs at $5; Cutting Leaf, $12 75. COTTON, 26¼c. MESS PORK, $32. LARD, 18¼c. BACON—Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.; bulk Shoulders, 12c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16c.; Clear Sides, 16¼c. FLOUR, $5 50@$6. WHEAT, $1 40@$1 50. CORN, 60c.@65c. OATS, 62c.@63c. WHISKY, 91c.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 3.

COTTON dull; Middlings, 28½c.@29½c. CLOVERSEED dull at $9 50@$10. FLAXSEED wanted at $2 65@$2 70. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT very quiet but unchanged. RYE—Sales, 2,000 bushels at $1 45. CORN steady; sales 9,000 bushels Yellow, 87c.; Mixed Western, 82c.@83c. OATS unchanged. PETROLEUM quiet; Refined, 31c. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS small business. WHISKY dull at $1.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 3.

COTTON dull and unchanged. FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT firm for high grades; Prime Red, $2 10@$2 25; receipts small. CORN—Receipts small; Prime White, 85c.@87c.; Prime Yellow, 85c.@87c. OATS dull at 60c.@68c. RYE dull at $1 50. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY dull, nominally at 93c; no sales reported.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, April 3.

FLOUR dull; Spring Extras offered at $5 25, without buyers. WHEAT—$1 06¼@$1 06¾ for No. 2, and $1 10¾ for No. 1. OATS, 54¼c. CORN dull at 55c. RYE nominal at $1 14. BARLEY, $1 70, delivered. RECEIPTS—600 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 300 Hogs.

GALVESTON, Texas, Friday, April 2.

COTTON—Receipts, 3,491 bales; exports to Liverpool, 4,767 bales; to New-York, 746 bales; to New-Orleans, 234 bales; stock, 15,142 bales. Market dull; Good Ordinary, 20¼c.; sales, 6,100 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, April 3.

Spirits TURPENTINE quiet at 46c. RESIN steady at $1 90@$2. Crude TURPENTINE quiet at $1 72@$2 90. TAR declined 5c.@10c.; sells at $2 60@$2 65. COTTON dull.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, April 3.

COTTON quiet but steady; sales, 450 bales middlings, 27¾c. Receipts, 1,129 bales. Exports coastwise, 865 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, April 3.

COTTON firmer and more active; sales, 500 bales middlings at 27¾c. Receipts, 290 bales; exports coastwise, 357 bales.

DETROIT, Saturday, April 3.

WHEAT—White Winter scarce and very firm for upper grades; Extra, $1 75; No. 1, $1 58; No. 2, $1 33. CORN firm at 72c. OATS—58c. offered.

MOBILE, Saturday, April 3.

COTTON dull; sales, 200 bales Low Middling at 26¾c.@27c.; receipts, 315 bales; no exports.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, April 3.

COTTON unchanged; receipts of the week, 3,156 bales; exports, 6,471 bales; stock, 2,251 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, April 3.

COTTON quiet but firmer. Middling, 27c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 3.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 99¾; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26¾; Reading Railroad, 45¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 58¾. Gold, 131¼.

[Advertisement.]

GOD AND NATURE; PHRENOLOGY AND RELIGION; How to Treat Delinquents; The Despondent. In April number Phrenological Journal. 30 cents, by first post. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

E. HOLMES—*Dear Sir*: I am glad to inform you that your Alarm saved me from a burglary last month. The scoundrels got into the parlor, giving me time to make a dash at them, but unfortunately the first caps of my double barrel snapped and they got off.

PETER HENDERSON, Bergen, N. Y.

Office Burglar Alarm Telegraph removed to No. 7 Murray-st., two doors from Broadway.

E. HOLMES.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Halifax, Bermuda, &c., by the *City of Cork*, close at the General Post Office at 11 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Saxonia*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, on the Pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through, *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Hammonia	March 24	Hamburg	New-York.
Russia	March 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Ville de Paris	March 27	Brest	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Saxonia	April 6	New-York	Hamburg.
City of Cork	April 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	April 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Nevada	April 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Deutschland	April 8	New-York	Bremen.
City of London	April 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Queen	April 10	New-York	Liverpool.
William Penn	April 10	New-York	London.

FOR HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.

Morro Castle	April 8	New-York	Havana.
De Soto	April 10	New-York	Havana.
Alaska	April 10	New-York	Aspinwall.

Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 4—*In steamship City of London, from Liverpool*—Miss Knight, Captain Carlton, Mrs. Spencer, Mr. Pearsons, Robert Little, John Little, Thomas Newbold, Captain Prowys, Mr. Whymper, J. Maken, J. St. Clair, J. Parcell, Mrs. Wilks, Miss Phillips, Mr. Whyatt, Mary J. Whyatt, J. Grant.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 37 | Sun sets...... 6 29 | Moon rises. 2 25

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 58 | Gov. Island. 3 47 | Hell Gate.. 5 09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, April 4.

Arrived.

Steamship City of London, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool March, and Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and 813 passengers to John G. Dale. March 24, off Crosby Lightship, passed steamship City of Manchester bound in. Same day, off South Stack, passed steamship France, do. 25th, 10:55 P. M., 11 miles W. from Fastnet, exchanged night signals with steamship Russia, hence for Liverpool. 28th, lat. 50 9, lon. 26 24, exchanged night signals with steamship City of Baltimore, hence for Liverpool. 31st, lat. 44 3, lon. 48 44, exchanged colors with steamship City of Paris, do. for do. April 2, lat. 42 10, lon. 58 48, exchanged night signals with steamship Westphalia, do. for Hamburg.

Steamship Colorado, (Br.,) Green, Liverpool March 23, and Queenstown 24th, with mdse. and 698 passengers to Williams & Guion. March 28, 9:30 P. M., passed a bark-rigged steamer bound E. April 2, 9 A. M., lat. 40 54, lon. 62 18, passed steamship Minnesota, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Ariadne, Eldridge, Galveston March 25, and Key West 30th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Crescent City, Holmes, New-Orleans March 27, and Southwest Pass 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Frederic Baker.

Steamship General Barnes, Morton, Savannah April 1, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. April 3, 9:20 A. M., off Hatteras, passed schr. Ocean Traveler, bound N., with loss of jibboom.

Steamship Saratoga, Alexander, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Ship St. James, (of Thomaston,) Black, Liverpool 31 ds., with mdse. to J. W. Elwell & Co. March 19, John Jackson, a seaman, fell from the jibboom during a heavy S. W. gale, and was drowned.

Ship Antartic, (of Liverpool,) McStoker, Liverpool 30 ds., with mdse. and 41 passengers to Tapscott Bros. & Co. March 29, on George's Banks, signalized steamship Columbia, hence for Glasgow.

Ship Arlington, (of Yarmouth, N. S.) Newcomb, Cardiff 41 ds., with railroad iron to Boyd & Hincken. Experienced strong westerly gales almost the entire passage.

Bark David Nichols, (of Bucksport,) Wyman, Pensacola 17 ds., with hard pine to Samuel C. Lond & Co.

Bark Hirundo, (Norw.,) Aaroe, Newcastle 49 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer. Had strong variable winds and calms.

Bark N. K. Cl ments, (of Yarmouth, N. S.) Kelly, Cardiff 29 ds., with railroad iron to Boyd & Hincken. March 27, lat. 41 2, lon. 66 26, spoke schr. Java, of Halifax, from the West Indies for Newfoundland, and supplied her with water, &c.

Brig Mary J. Wilber, (of St. John, N. B.,) Locke, Havana 10 ds., with sugar to Moller & Bastien—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Modesty, Weaver, Providence. Ran ashore on the south side of Blackwell's Island. Will come off the next high tide.

Schr. Annie E., (of St. John, N. B.,) Edgett, Kingston, Jam., Feb. 27, via Dry Harbor March 18, with logwood, pimento, &c., to J. Leaycraft—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Sons. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. winds and squalls.

Schr. John S. Moulton, (of Addison,) Bradford, Para 21 ds., with rubber, nuts, &c., to C. Ludmann & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. C. E. Paige, Doughty, Savannah 6 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Enchantress, Covert, Savannah 8 ds., with naval stores, lumber, &c., to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. C. A. Paine, Royce, Eastport 8 ds., with laths to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Chiloe, Hatch, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with lumber to Jonathan Beers.

Schr. Matilda Brooks, Jones, Jacksonville 6 ds., with lumber to Felix Nelson.

Schr. Sarah Helen, Gray, Havana 9 ds., with fruit to Crocker, Wood & Co.

Schr. Elisha T. Smith, Garvey, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. H. B. Gibson, Bleecker, Philadelphia.

Schr. Sarah Lavina, Anderson, Virginia.

Schr. D. C. Forester, Sheffield, Stonington.

Schr. S. P. Applegate, Steelman, Providence.

Schr. S. W. Ponder, Palmer, Taunton.

Schr. Haze, McGinnis, Greenwich.

Schr. Essex, Nickerson, Barnstable.

Schr. Justice, Taylor, Newport.

Schr. Joseph Cunningham, Keil, New-London.

Schr. S. A. Mount, Young, Brookhaven.

Schr. Diadem, Gates, Providence.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Hudson, Barnstable.

Schr. Ida, Phillips, Taunton.

Schr. B. F. Woolsey, Johnson, Virginia.

Schr. D. E. Sawyer, Soper, Virginia.

Schr. E. H. Kirk, Tole, Baltimore.

Schr. George Henry, Murray, Maryland.

Schr. David Miller, McGee, Baltimore.

Schr. Monmouth, Anderson, Virginia.

Schr. Benjamin Baker, Pierce, Virginia.

Schr. Lady Woodbury, Smith, Virginia.

Schr. Gussie P. Wright, Cropper, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, N. W., fresh.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 4—Arr. steamer Aleppo, from Liverpool; bark Annie Kimball, from New-Orleans; brig Jennie Cushing, from Africa.

Spoken, April 3, 145 miles from Boston Light, ship John Mann, from Liverpool for Boston.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Elisha Brooks, Mapes, from Bridgeport for Elizabethport, was struck by a squall between 11 and 12 o'clock this morning, off Twenty-sixth-street, and capsized, drifted on the south end of Blackwell's Island, where she now lies.

Spoken, &c.

Aurora—ship, from Cardiff for New-York, March 29, lat. 47, lon. 43 30.

Eunice—brig, of New-York, from Daboy Island for Philadelphia, April 1, off the Capes of Delaware.

St. James—ship, from Havre for New-Orleans, March 20, lat. 36 40, lon. 38.

Foreign Ports.

At Para, March 14, schr. Enchantress, to sail for New-York in a few days.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE,

UPHOLSTERY,

PIER AND MANTEL-GLASSES, AND CORNICES.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED.

Kingman & Murphy,

NO. 93 BLEECKER-ST.

ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

STARR & MARCUS,

No. 22 John-St., Up Stairs,

OFFER AN UNEQUALED ASSORTMENT OF THE

Gorham Mf'g Company

STERLING SILVER WARE

Comprising all their newest and most desirable patterns in Dinner, Tea, and Dessert Services, as well as Table Silver of endless variety. The experience of forty years as practical silversmiths has won for the goods of their manufacture a REPUTATION UNAPPROACHED BY ANY OTHER HOUSE.

The Gorham factory is the most EXTENSIVE and COMPLETE IN THE WORLD, possessing all the newest and most ingenious labor-saving machinery, and employing hundreds of hands, skilled in designing, modeling, and finishing, thereby PRODUCING IN LARGE QUANTITIES, ON THE MOST ECONOMICAL BASIS, goods, beautiful in design, and of unsurpassed finish, which are guaranteed of sterling purity by United States Mint Assay.

A complete assortment of Gorham Electro-Plate on Nickel Silver, at prices established by the Company.

A CURE FOR RUPTURE.

DR. GREGORY, from his long experience in the treatment of Rupture, is prepared to warrant a permanent cure of this dangerous disease by wearing WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS, and bathing the affected parts with his celebrated HERNIA LOTION. Special attention is given to this branch of surgery, and a cure warranted without pain or danger, which will not interfere with labor or business of any kind. Pamphlets sent for ten cents, giving full explanations. Address C. AUGT. GREGORY, M. D., No. 607 Broadway, N. Y.

BROOKS BROTHERS,

Cor. of Grand-st. & Broadway,

WILL REMOVE FROM THEIR PRESENT BUSINESS LOCATION ABOUT THE FIRST OF MAY, AND MEANWHILE, WILL OFFER FOR THREE WEEKS

A PART OF THEIR SURPLUS STOCK AT HALF PRICES, VIZ.:

Coats that cost $20 for $10,

Pantaloons that cost $8 for $4,

And Vests that cost $4 for $2,

And in that proportion throughout, besides some

Children's Suits as Low as $5,

And a great variety of OLD STOCK

AT A SACRIFICE,

EITHER IN JOB LOTS OR SINGLE GARMENTS.

They also have a large stock of NEW GOODS, at REDUCED PRICES.

NO INTERRUPTION TO THEIR USUAL BUSINESS.

FINE DIAMONDS

AT LOW PRICES,

Including a Choice Selection of

SOLITAIRE

Rings and Ear-rings.

HOWARD & CO.,

Jewelers and Silversmiths,

No. 619 Broadway, New-York.

Largest Assortment of

Ready-Made

CLOTHING

IN NEW-YORK.

NO OLD STOCK.

FOUR STORES FULL OF NEW SPRING CLOTHING.

THE HANDSOMEST GENTS' AND BOYS' DRESS AND BUSINESS SUITS IN THIS COUNTRY.

BROKAW BROS.,

4TH-AV., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.

STERLING SILVER

FORKS AND SPOONS AT CLOSE PRICES.

TIFFANY & CO.,

NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

OFFER A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SOLID TABLE SILVER,

DINNER AND DESSERT SERVICES,

TEA SETS AND FANCY ARTICLES;

NEW STYLES, OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE.

We offer for two months our entire stock of Real Bronze

GAS FIXTURES,

at the actual cost of manufacture. A liberal discount made on the cost of old patterns.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

SPOONS

AND

FORKS.

Base of finest quality of nickel silver. Weight of pure silver deposited thereon indicated by figures plainly stamped upon the back, and FULLY GUARANTEED. Also,

COMPLETE TABLE OUTFITS IN PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

ADAMS, CHANDLER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS, NO. 20 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK.

Send for price list and copy of guarantee.

CAN YOU TELL,

WHEN BUSINESS IS COMPARATIVELY DULL IN OTHER STORES, WHY

BASSFORD'S

MAGNIFICENT ESTABLISHMENT,

Cooper Institute, corner Astor-Place,

is crowded with ladies? Because he sells first-class

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

Silver-plated Ware, Table Cutlery, China, Glass, Cooking Utensils and Refrigerators,

CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE.

Call and see for yourselves.

FRENCH HOTEL RANGES

And RANGE FURNITURE manufactured by BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st., New-York.

D. MARSH'S

RADICAL CURE TRUSS.

Also, IMPERVIOUS TRUSSES of various forms for the permanent relief of Hernia. ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SHOULDER BRACES, SUPPORTERS, CRUTCHES, Apparatus for Bow Legs, Club Feet, Weak Ankles, Hip Disease, and all other Physical Deformities, made and accurately fitted at the Radical Cure Truss Office of MARSH & Co., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York; MARSH, BOWLES & Co., No. 71 Washington-st., Chicago, adjoining Crosby's Opera House, and S. N. MARSH, CORLISS & Co., No. 3 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

A competent female to wait upon ladies.

Reference, by permission, to Prof. WILLARD PARKER, Drs. SAYRE, CRANE, and other eminent surgeons of this City.

THOS. R. AGNEW, 260 GREENWICH-ST., N. Y., is offering daily, cheap for cash, in quantities to suit everybody, teas, coffees, sugars, spices, syrups, molasses, butter, cheese, lard, hams, mackerel, foreign fruits, flour, choicest brands in market. One price house.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 287, April 3, 1869.

20, 49, 3, 46, 50, 44, 41, 77, 55, 81, 70, 28, 16.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 288, April 3, 1869.

4, 28, 19, 7, 51, 44, 14, 24, 31, 67, 9, 16, 77.

MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 281, April 3, 1869.

7, 19, 28, 78, 77, 67, 71, 40, 33, 8, 57, 31, 29.

MISSOURI—CLASS No. 282, April 3, 1869.

18, 31, 51, 2, 1, 67, 9, 3, 71, 15, 48, 8, 56.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

STEINWAY HALL,

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 6.

Rally to sustain the METROPOLITAN EXCISE LAW and give a Farewell Testimonial to EDWARD CARSWELL, ESQ., The Eloquent Canadian Temperance Orator.